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Russians Staging Powerful Counter-Attacks; Gigantic Pincer Movement Indicated

London, Sept. 2.

INCREASINGLY powerful Russian counter-attacks at three points, the Leningrad, Smolensk and Gomel fronts, today indicated a gigantic Russian pincer movement designed not only to separate Marshal von Bock's advance forces from the main Nazi army but also to protect the flanks of General Koniev's army striking through Rogachev at Bobruisk.

The right arm of the Russian pincers, under Major-General Rakovski, was said to be striking towards Smolensk with powerful mechanized units, while the left arm, under Gen. Koniev, aimed at Bobruisk, 160 miles southwest of Smolensk..

A third Russian spearhead—gaining momentum despite ceaseless rain—was reported to have been thrown against Marshal von Bock's army in the Gomel sector.

The three-week-old Russian counter-attacks on the central front appeared to be developing into a general counter-offensive threatening both flanks of Marshal von Bock's army, from Smolensk to the Pripet Marshes. British military experts here believed that this was the greatest manœuvre yet undertaken by the Russian High Command.

Nazis in Disorderly Retreat

Although the Russians were silent regarding this offensive and did not confirm the British reports, it was indicated that the movement was proceeding satisfactorily with considerable success in at least one zone of operations where it was reported that the Germans were making a disorderly retirement, leaving behind a great number of dead, wounded and prisoners.

The reports suggested that the Russians were repeating or developing their July operations with the object of enveloping Marshal von Boek's forces now held on soft ground around Gomel.

British military experts pointed out that at he beginning of the German push, which obviously was intended to initiate a sweep toward the Ukraine, the Germans complained of the all-pervading dust.

In Worse Predicament

Now they are in an equally or far worse predicament since heavy rains have converted practically every road into a muddy track with the still softer marshland on the Germans' right and Red troops under Gen. Koniev taking the offensive on the left.

The military commentators pointed out that if the Russians prove strong enough to close the loop toward the Pripet Marshes from Bobruisk and Zhlobin they may be able to inflict the first really big defeat to be suffered by the German army.

At the same time they stressed that the Germans were striving to sever or envelop Russian salients with the help of their Smolensk wedge.

Soviets Counter-attacking

Yet on the basis of reports the initiative appears to be with the Russians who have been increasing their counter-attacks for three weeks, apparently with the view toward trapping Marshal von Bock's forces or at least splitting his strength for possible mopping-up operations.

According to one report from Stockholm, Russian troops already were fighting in the streets of Gomel and Gen. Koniev's troops were believed to have occupied Rogachev and Zhlobin which were recaptured by the Russians in July and never reclaimed by the Germans.—United Press.

Little Change on Eastern Front

London, Sept. 2.

While heavy fighting continued on the Eastern Front the only news

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 *)

Nazis Admit Soviet Counter-Attacks

By "Annalist"

London, Sept. 2.

Fighting continues unabated along the entire eastern front. So much is clear from German and Soviet reports. While the Soviet High Command is for the moment singularly uncommunicative, the Germans refer to numerous and widespread counter-attacks by the Russians not only in the central sector but also now on the lower course of the Dnieper in the south and in the north below Lake Ilmen.

Soviet forces are reported to be bringing up heavy tanks of 50 tons in land battles and evidently to be using gunboats along the Dnieper in harassing German bridgeheads. The situation needs further clarification before it can be properly appraised, but it is clear that Marshals Timoshenko and Budienny are exerting healthy counter-action to repeated German attempts to find weak spots in the central sector and where the narrowing Dnieper near Kiev affords the German the easiest access to the east towards the Don and the Donez basin.

While there is no official confirmation that the Russians have evacuated Viipuri (Viborg), there are good military reasons for their doing so, for it would make it easier for them to defend Leningrad by shortening their line of communications. Reports that the withdrawal had been ordered for political rather than military reasons should be received wih reserve because of their conflicting nature.

The Germans themselves admit that ceaseless rain is hampering operations in the main Leningrad battle-zone south of Lake Ilmen, and it seems evident that the weather is becoming an increasingly important defensive factor.—Reuter.

Full Rapprochement Between Mexico and America Predicted

Mexico City, Sept. 1.

President Manuel Avila Camacho opening the 38th National Congress today, forecast full rapprochement with the United States, and at the same time pledged Mexican arms in the defence of the Western Hemisphere against possible Axis aggression.

He said that the Mexican Army was being organized to "co-operate at any given moment in the defence of our territorial integrity, and the security of the American continent."

Mexico's Policy

Mexico did not recognize conquest by force anywhere in the world, he added.

Dealing with U.S.-Mexican relations, President Camacho declared, "I hope that within a few weeks the nation will know in detail the importance of the resolutions achieved." He said that a general settlement of various questions pending between the United States and Mexico was about to be concluded.—Domei.

British Rescue Hindus

Vichy, Sept. 2.

The Paris press yesterday printed a despatch from Ankara reporting that a detachment of Arab guerillas, commanded by Fawzi Kaukji, ambushed a camp of Hindu soldiers in the Syrian desert between Aieres Zer and Aleppo.

The Hindus were encircled for 24 hours until British armoured cars were able to arrive and rescue them, said the despatch.—United Press.

Soviets Bomb Berlin Danzig, Memel

Moscow, Sept. 2.

A special radio announcement last night reported Soviet air raids on Berlin, Koenigsberg, Danzig and Memel on August 31.

Incendiary and high-explosive bombs were dropped on military and industrial targets and, it is claimed, fires and explosions were observed in all of the foregoing cities. Only one Soviet machine failed to return.—Reuter.

Axis Forces On Turkey's Frontiers

London, Sept. 2.

Estimates of Axis military forces on Turkey's frontiers were given by the Ankara correspondent of the National Broadcasting Company in a broadcast to the United States this morning. According to his figures the combined Nazi, Bulgarian and Italian forces near the Turkish frontier amount to 16 divisions plus four more Nazi divisions in Bulgaria. Eight Bulgarian divisions are on the Turkish frontier in eastern Thrace.

The Bulgars do not possess a single full motorized or armoured division. Only two of the four Nazi divisions in Bulgaria are assault troops, none are armoured or motorized. The Nazis also have sufficient ground staffs to man at least 20 aerodromes but no planes. In Greece the Germans have two active service divisions of a motorized type, none of them based near the Turkish frontier.

Not Enough For Attack As Yet

The Italians have three divisions based on a former Greek Aegean island commanding the mouth of the Dardanelles and lying off Turkey's western coast line. In eastern Thrace near the Turkish frontier the Italians have only one division. It is motorized with only a few tanks.

Even putting together all the Bulgarian, Italian and German troops at the moment available near Turkey's frontier, the Germans do not yet muster enough forces to attack the Turks safely now nor in the near future, according to the correspondent. It is persistently rumoured here that a German attack is imminent. However according to these dispositions it cannot be seen how they can attack, the correspondent says.—Reuter.

200 Casualties During Week-End Raid on Chungking

Chungking, Sept. 2.

At least 200 persons were killed and wounded during Japanese raids of hills on the south bank of the Yangtze River on Saturday and Sunday, according to arrivals here from the south bank.

Dr. Franklin Ho, former Vice-Minister of Economic Affairs and Director of the Farm Credit Bureau, and his wife were wounded. Their son was killed. Living in a cottage in the hills, the family did not go into a dug-out. A bomb hit the cottage and the young boy was blown to bits.

Members of the American Red Cross Committee had a narrow escape. They were meeting on Saturday noon at the residence of Mr. Arnold Vaught, the other members of the commitee being Messrs. Arthur Young, Maurice Votaw, Mrs. Woolcott and the Rev. C. B. Rappe. When the alarm sounded they decided to take shelter (usually residents on the south bank do not go into dug-outs).

Narrow Escape

While walking through a wood to a dug-out, they saw many families sitting on the ground with their belongings and sheltering in the wood. Shortly afterwards, Japanese planes dropped bombs on the wood, killing and wounding many Chinese there.

After the members of the committee had left the dug-out, there was a mad rush by residents nearby for the dug-out in which they had taken shelter, and when the second wave of raiders appeared, the Americans could not get in as the dug-out was too crowded. The Japanese again bombed the district, one bomb landing only 30 feet away from the Americans. A small brick wall saved their lives.

At the same time, 20 bombs destroyed the Quakers' Mission school and Mr. Arnold Vaught's residence.—Reuter.

Nazi Dreams of World Domination Still Far From Realization

New York, Sept. 2.

"Two years of searing, brutal, senseless war, during which Hitler and his satellites pursued a callous course of making over the world to German image"—this is how the "St. Louis Globe Democrat" describes the two years since September 1939.

"After two years Britain, China and the Free French still stand as a barrier, with the United States committed to all-out defence and engaged in rearming on a fabulous scale," the paper continues. "This September finds an American conscript army in training, our largest peace-time army in history. And it finds American soldiers treading strange foreign soil well into the periphery of the danger zone.

"The Roosevelt-Churchill high seas conference resulted in an Atlantic charter, the foundation on which will rest a better world."—Reuter.

Woman Arrested for Dormoy Assassination

Vichy, Sept. 2.

The Minister of the Interior yesterday announced the arrest of a woman long sought in the slaying of M. Max Dormoy, former Cabinet member in the Popular Front Government, who was assassinated by a bomb in his hotel room in Montelimar last July.

The woman occupied a room across the hall from M. Dormoy, the announcement said. The announcement said that with arrest of the woman, whose name was not revealed, arrests in Dormoy slaying had been completed.—United Press.

Nazis Suffer Huge Casualties As Soviets Counter-Attack

Moscow, Sept. 2.

THE High Command yesterday reported that "hundreds of thousands" of Nazi wounded were flooding Germany and overflowing Nazi occupied countries as the result of smashing Soviet blows against the Nazis all along the 1,800 mile Russian front.

The Russians claimed that they had counter-attacked or repulsed the Germans in every key sector and annihilated 1,400 Finnish troops in a savage battle, presumably on the Karelian isthmus.

Reports indicated that the Red Army's counter-attacks were aided by heavy rains which were turning the battle fronts into seas of mud in some places. The German's pincer drive against Leningrad also was said to have been stemmed.

Last night's communique describing Monday operations said the Russians "fought the enemy along the whole front," however, no changes in military positions were hinted.

Soviet Air Force Active

"Our air force continued inflicting concentrated blows on enemy panzer troops, infantry and artillery and destroying aeroplanes on his aerodromes," the communique also said.

"According to incomplete data, on Aug. 30-31 German planes were destroyed in air combats while we lost 16, said the communique.

"Hundreds of thousands of wounded German men and officers packed all hospitals in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, said the High Command.

"Recently the German High Command ordered occupation of all Belgian hospitals for the wounded.

"In addition," said the High Command, "the Fascists are requisitioning hundreds of private houses and apartments. Requisitioned houses will be equipped as hospitals for Fascist officers."

A communique said that information had been obtained that one group of 43,000 wounded men was due to arrive in Belgium in a few days.

Soviets Break Through

On the Central front strong Russian forces commanded by General Landrei Dodnov appeared to be making important headway with a counter-drive which broke through German fortifications after artillery blasted German tanks.

Another counter-attack was being commanded by General Constantin Rokossovsky along the Smolensk-Moscow highway, and was sweeping the Nazis back and inflicting many thousands of German casualties, said the High Command.

The Moscow radio reported that almost 170 German divisions, with which Germany started the Russian war, were wiped out. The Germans then threw in fresh divisions from the west and "two months after the war started over 2,000,000 Germans were killed or wounded," said the radio.—United Press.

"Searing, Brutal, Senseless War"

The "St. Louis Globe Democrat" has described this war in the above terms, and this picture bears it out. It shows a Russian town which the Nazis occupied in their advance, blazing from end to end as a result of German bombs and shells. This is a picture radioed to New York from Berlin.

Formal Peace Agreement Said Signed in Iran

Ankara, Sept. 1.

A FORMAL peace agreement putting an end to the recent hostilities has been signed in Teheran by the representatives of Iran, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, it was reliably learnt here today.—Havas Telemondial.

Firmness Needed In Iran, Says "The Times"

London, Sept. 2.

The need for firmness in Iran is the theme of "The Times's" leader today, which says that Teheran's immunity from occupation by British and Russian forces can continue only if full confidence is felt in the fidelity of the Iranian Government in its undertakings, and capacity to fulfil them.

"The Shah and his advisers appear to have supposed they could continue to temporize, retaining Iran and Nazi agents whose presence, one way or another, was profitable to them, and incurring no penalty at the hands of the Allies, whose vital interests and repeated remonstrances are being ignored," says the paper.

"It must be admitted that this miscalculation may probably be explained by the halting and uncertain attitude, too often adopted by British diplomacy in recent years. Too many neutral countries, Iran among them, have learned to suppose that while opposition to German wishes led to unpleasant consequences, British interests could be ignored with comparative impunity."

No Half Measures

The momen had come, indeed it was long over due to demonstrate Britain's power to act, as well as her will to conciliate, continues "The Times."

"There should be no half-heartedness and no half measures in the terms of settlement to the Iranian authorities. There is no reason at all why enemy nationals who have brought Iran to her present pass by intrigues should be given a free passage to renew hostile machinations elsewhere.

"Those who have not already escaped to Turkey, or Afghanistan, should be made prisoners of war," asserts the journal. "Omission to detain them will indicate culpable failure on the part of the Allied Governments to understand the nature of modern warfare and to recognize that Nazi agents who are employed in the task of moulding neutral politicians to fulfil Hitler's designs, are as active and effective instruments to Hitler's policy, plan and campaign, as those who man tanks and aeroplanes," the paper concludes.—Reuter.

Hitler Promised Aid By Spanish Officer

Berlin, Sept. 2.

A D.N.B. dispatch datelined the Fuehrer's headquarters, yesterday said that Chancellor Hitler had received the commander of Spanish volunteers, General Munoz Grando, who reported that his division was prepared, from the oldest officer to the youngest man, to assist in destruction of the world enemy of Bolshevism.—United Press.

Vichy Seeks Final Treaty

London, Sept. 2.

Reports from Vichy say the Petain Government is trying to open negotiations with Germany and Italy for a final peace treaty. Fourteen months have elapsed since the Armistice. The Vichy Ambassador to Paris told neutral circles that the Vichy Government is trying to bring the situation to an end.—Reuter.

Agreement Reached on General Principles

London, Sept. 2.

Authoritative sources today were unable to confirm that formal peace had been signed in Iran, although they said that an agreement on general principles had been reached.

"We do know that an agreement was reached on broad principles which have been considered in the last two or three days by the British and Soviet Ministers to Teheran and the Iranian Premier and Foreign Minister," they said.

"The two ministers have shown very good feeling and commonsense in their meetings," they added.—United Press.

order to explain the misunderstanding and avoid possible Soviet reprisals against the capital.

As a sequel to the incident, several Iranian officers have been arrested.—Havas Telemondial.

Martial Law Declared

Simla, Sept. 2.

The Iranian government yesterday was reported to have declared martial law on Sunday following alleged trouble between Iranian air force officers and their chief.

The officers were said to have been eager to continue fighting after cessation of hostilities. Two pilots hopped off, threatening to bomb Teheran.

While over the city Soviet planes arrived, dropping leaflets, whereupon the Iranian pilots fired bursts at the Russians, said reports.—United Press.

Russian Occupation of Meshed

Quetta, Sept. 2.

Details regarding the occupation of Meshed by Russian troops show that prior to entering the town, about 40 Russian aircraft carried out reconnaissance flights on August 27.

The Russian troops which penetrated through to Kuchan and Sarakps on the Russo-Iranian border met no resistance, and were in complete occupation of Meshed by the evening of August 28.

It is reported that lorry traffic between Meshed and Merjaw, the Iranian post on the Indo-Iranian border, has been suspended.—Reuter.

Soviets Occupy Six More Towns

Moscow, Sept. 2.

A Tass despatch yesterday said that Red Army tanks, infantry and cavalry, advancing in Iran according to plan Sunday, took six more towns.

The six towns occupied were reported to have been Kazvin, Sary, Shakhi, Sebzevar, Torbet-Kheideri and Torbet-Shekihe-Dzham. Kazvin is on the Resht-Teheran highway some 80 miles from the capital.—United Press.

Russians Control All Communications Between Iran And Turkey

Budapest, Sept. 1.

The Soviet Army is now controlling all the ways of access to Iran from Turkey, the Teheran correspondent of the "Maynap" reports to his paper.

Refugees who were attempting to make for the Turkish territory have been compelled to turn back. In the capital itself, where the Soviet troops are expected at any time now, nervousness is increasing. Part of the population has fled the city and taken to the mountains. The supply of foodstuffs from the neighbouring villages has been entirely stopped, as the peasants are keeping all their supplies for themselves, foreseeing that the worst is still to come. As a consequence, the markets are empty and many shops have been compelled to close down.

It is rumoured that demonstrations of protest against the British and Soviet action have been staged before the embassies of these countries. As soon as martial law was proclaimed, the military governor of the city ordered the arrest of many civilian and military leaders. The civilian population was furthermore advised to hand to the authorities all the arms in their possession.

Reports from Tabriz declare that, immediately after entering the city, the Soviet troops occupied all the foreign consulates.—Havas Telemondial.

"V" Sign in Iran

London, Sept. 2.

The V sign has spread to Iran and the walls of the German Legation in Teheran have been covered with it. Legation officials who apparently forgot Dr. Joseph Goebbels' claim that V stands for a German victory hastily removed them.

The Germans staying in the Legation are said to be bitter because so little preparation had been made for them and because arrangements for them to leave Iran had not been completed.—Reuter.

R.A.F. Pounds Cologne Area

London, Sept. 2.

Last night's R.A.F. offensive was again directed against industrial targets in the Cologne area. One British plane is missing. Earlier in the evening British fighters on patrol carried out a successful attack on a convoy off the French coast. One fighter war lost.

A few enemy bombers came to this country last night, their attack was mainly directed against a district in the north-east. There were a number of casualties, some fatal. Elsewhere the raiders accomplished little. Two German planes were destroyed. A raid on one of the north-east coast towns, although relatively short, was of a fairly serious character.

A number of persons were killed and others injured. At another place there was considerable damage to houses resulting in three people being killed and six injured, while at another town five were killed and a number injured. Four more dead were reported from adjacent districts.—Reuter.

R.A.F. Attacks Rhineland

London, Sept. 2.

Royal Air Force bombers last night attacked targets in the Rhineland, it was officially announced today.

(The officials German news agency, D.N.B., at Berlin reported that British bombers bombed western Germany last night, causing damage to residential areas and that one British bomber was shot down).—United Press.

Suez Canal Raided Again

Cairo, Sept. 2.

The Minister of the Interior yesterday announced in Alexandria that the Suez Canal area was raided Sunday night. Two persons were killed and 43 were injured in Alexandria but there were no casualties in the immediate vicinity of the canal. Only slight damage was caused, said the announcement.—United Press.

Luftwaffe Raids England

Hull, Sept. 2.

The Luftwaffe sharply attacked in this vicinity Sunday night, flying over England in greater strength than at any time in recent months.

Raiders dropped numerous high explosive bombs, killing a number of civilians. Anti-aircraft guns engaged the Nazis planes for more than an hour, finally driving them off.

The worst incident occurred in a communal shelter in a working class district. The shelter suffered a direct hit and was demolished, along with surrounding property. Several people were rescued alive, but the others, including children, were killed.—United Press.

New Serbian Government Forms National Army

Belgrade, Sept. 1.

The constitution of a small national army was announced today to the Siberian people by the new Premier, General Neditch.

Speaking over the radio, the general, who has just been entrusted by the German authorities of occupation with the formation of the new government, declared that the conueror has allowed the Serbians to retain their national colours.

A general labour service will be instituted in order to help restore the badly ruined country, the General further announced.—Havas Telemondial.

Unity in Australia

Canberra, Sept. 2.

In a statement today Mr. John Curtin, Labour leader, said there was complete national unity regarding the war. Labour would govern when given the mandate by the people or if disintegration and dissension among its political opponents resulted in a call being made to Labour, he said.—Reuter.

Konoye Considering Proposal to Establish Japanese "Safety Zone"

Tokyo, Sept. 2.

GENERAL Senjuro Hayashi, Director of the Asia Development Federation, disclosed at a general meeting of the Federation today that the Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, has agreed to consider a proposal of the Federation, submitted to the Premier yesterday, for the invocation of a safety zone embracing waters adjacent to the Japanese islands.

Earlier in the day it was announced in Tokyo that the Asia Development Federation, of which Prince Konoye is President, would issue a statement in connection with United States petrol shipments to Soviet Russia, via Vladivostok.

Former Premier, General Senjuro Hayashi, and the former Communications Minister, Mr. Ryutaro Nagai, respectively the Federation's Director and Manager, last night called on Prince Konoye in order to discuss the statement following a meeting of the Federation's General Affairs Committee.

The meeting was attended by 75 persons, including Generals Nobuyuki Abe, Shigeru Honjo and Iwane Matsui, and Admiral Sankichi Takahashi.

It will be recalled that General Hayashi and Mr. Nagai on August 30 called on the Foreign Minister, Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, and sounded out the Government's policy regarding the petrol shipments.—Domei.

Strong Resolution

Tokyo, Sept. 2.

Japan's New East Asia Development Federation today sent a resolution to the Premier demanding that the Government take strong measures to reject the anti-Japanese manœuvres of the United States which were alleged to be hindering Japan's efforts to settle the China affair.

The Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, is the president of the Federation which comprises 59 organizations.

The resolution alleged that not only were America's actions holding up Japan's aims to conclude the China affair but also "Japan's peaceful advance to the south."

The Federation's general affairs committee, which is headed by General Senjuro Hayashi, former Premier, sponsored the resolution. The highlights of the resolution were four points calling for

1. The upholding of the guiding spirit of the diplomacy based on the Tripartite Pact—meaning Japan's desires to effect peace throughout the world.
2. The strengthening of the establishment of the new order in East Asia.
3. All-round rejection of aid to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's actions.
4. Exercising the rights of self-defence in Japan's territorial waters.

Prince Konoye was reported to have informed the Federation's leaders that he understood the gist of the resolution and would confer with various circles, after which he would consider it in enforcing Japan's foreign policy.—United Press.

Threat to U.S. Supplies

From Percy Whitting
NCDN Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, Sept. 2.

The fourth proposal submitted to the Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, by the Asia Development Federation, is far the most important of the lot as it refers to the stoppage of passage through Japanese waters of American supplies bound for Vladivostok which the Japanese regard as a serious affront as the selfsame goods are embargoed to Japan, besides the possibility of the goods being ultimately used against Japan.

The Japanese are undoubtedly strongly keyed up over this question though they are at present patiently awaiting the outcome of the representations made to Washington and Moscow. The Asia Development Board is a powerful association comprising the amalgamation of numerous former bodies concerned with developing East Asia and whose views undoubtedly represent public opinion.

U.S. and Soviet Fail to Reply to Japanese Note

Tokyo, Sept. 2.

Mr. Iichi Kishi, substituting for the Deputy Spokesman, Mr. Koh Ishii, at today's foreign press conference, disclosed that Japan has received no official replies from either the United States or the Soviet Union in connection with the Soviet oil representations.

Since this was not considered satisfactory, "we are drawing their attention to this matter," he said.

Regarding the Japanese-American negotiations in Washington, Mr. Kishi declared, "I think that at this stage, the less said the better."

Mabuchi's Speech

When one correspondent asked whether there was any connection between Colonel Itsuo Mabuchi's speech last night and the government's policy regarding the Washington talks, Mr. Kishi said that there was none, since the Army press chief discussed only the general Japanese stand and did not specifically touch on the Japanese-American parleys.

"I think it would be a mistake to draw inferences from Colonel Mabuchi's address," said Mr. Kishi who declined to elaborate further regarding Japanese-American relations. "As President Roosevelt has said, the Pacific Ocean is too broad and too big to permit a ready reply to all pending questions," he added.

Mr. Kishi declared, "I cannot comment on future things," when a correspondent asked whether a grave situation was likely to follow, as hinted in recent press comments and also Colonel Mabuchi's speech, if the negotiations finally break down. Mr. Kishi added, "I cannot comment on the present negotiations while they are still going on."

No Reply to Konoye

Queried regarding Prince Fumimaro Konoye's message to President Roosevelt, Mr. Kishi indicated that a reply had not been received by the Japanese government yet.

Mr. Kishi declared, "I cannot say at present," when asked whether the text of the Konoye message was likely to be made public in the near future. The spokesman also declined to comment on President Roosevelt's Labour Day speech, declaring that he has not yet setn the official text.—Domei.

13 Killed in French Plane Crash

Marseilles, Sept. 2.

The death roll in the plane crash in Lake Bolomon yesterday afternoon is now 13, including M. Courret, a member of the Franco-Italian Jurists Commission. Three others were seriously injured.

The flight proceeded normally until the plane passed over Lake Berre, when one of the motors stopped. The pilot made a half-turn and the machine crashed into Lake Bolomon, which is a shallow inlet of Lake Berre.—Reuter.

"Encirclement" a Real Fear Among Japanese

By H. O. Thompson

New York, Sept. 2.

STORIES in the Japanese press these days about "threatened encirclement by America" are not entirely for the purpose of goading the people into greater efforts for their state. They represent a real fear, based on actions by the United States which the Japanese interpret as definitely hostile.

Here are some of the thoughts and reasonings which go into Japan's policy-shaping councils:

The Japanese have been at war against China for more than four years. The United States sends money, men and munitions to Japan's enemy. Those are hostile acts, the Japanese say among themselves.

Japan sees the United States increasing the military and naval strength of the Philippines, fortifying Guam and aiding the British at Singapore and the Dutch in the East Indies. They hear that the United States is going to send supplies to Russia via Vladivostok, which even without American aid they call "a dagger pointed at the heart of Japan." They see the possibility that the United States might make an active alliance with Russia and send some powerful new bombing planes to help Russia against the Japanese.

They Ask Why

Why should America be doing all those things, the Japanese ask themselves, unless America has aggressive designs against Japan?

Characteristically they fail to see that the United States must consider some of Japan's acts as hostile and aimed at upsetting the peace of the Pacific. They operate from the serenity of self-justification and in the belief that history will prove their good intentions.

Japan, then, has its American problem, its long-standing China problem, its traditional Russian problem and the problem of self-sufficiency in case other powers succeed in cutting Japan off from foreign funds and foreign raw materials.

If the Japanese decide that they must break through this "threatened encirclement" they then must make up their minds in which direction to go. If they go south the Russians might attack them from the rear. If they go north toward Russia the American navy or a combination of American and British naval forces might come at them from the south. If they pull too many men out of China, the Chinese might harass their occupied areas and regain some of them.

Fear of Extinction

If they don't move anywhere they feel events may hem them in and stifle their dream of an expanding, virile empire. They fear they might even be crushed.

Those are some of the considerations which went into Japan's secret imperial conference of July 2.

Subsequent developments have given an approximate idea of what Japan decided at that time, in rough outline.

Japan may be expected to attempt a speedy conclusion of the China war so that its hands will be freed for international affairs of greater consequence.

Japan did and will risk collision with the United States and Britain through occupation of parts of French Indo-China and possibly Thailand.

In the meantime Japan is strengthening her border defences against the Soviet Union.

If Japan is successful in her push in the south, she will be enabled to develop naval bases which would be effective in any future troubles with the Americans and the British. She also would be in a position to bomb supplies going to China via Burma.

Possible Demands to U.S.S.R.

Japan's first move against Russia probably would be the presentation of demands which the Soviet, embroiled in a war with Germany, might grant. These would include demands that Russia cease aid to China and make further fisheries and oil concessions in territories adjacent to Japan.

Throughout all these manœuvrings Japan would attempt to improve relations with the United States. Actions of that kind seem to Americans a strange way to improve relations with a country whose interests would be adversely affected by some of them. But by "improving relations" Japan means keeping America's retaliation at a minimum.

Japan was prepared for the freezing of Japanese credits in the United States. The Japanese have been getting themselves in shape to withstand that shock for some time. The

[United Press.

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Second War Anniversary Finds Passive Resistance Mounting

London, Sept. 2.

THE second anniversary of World War II yesterday was the occasion for recapitulation by informed sources of the rising tide of passive resistance and sabotage in nine European countries crushed by Germany's mighty military machine.

British sources said that from the 100,000,000 persons of Holland, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, occupied France, Greece and Yugoslavia, there were new reports of daily resistance to the Nazi invaders.

So great has this resistance become in recent weeks that the Germans were taking sterner steps to curb pro-British and pro-Russian sentiment and actions that were boring from within.

No Open Revolt Yet

The Allied governments in London were heartened by the reaction of their countrymen, which points to a very dangerous winter for Chancellor Hitler and his satellites.

They pointed out that these reports, however, did not by any means indicate Europe was on the verge of open revolt against the Nazis but that the seeds were sown for concentrated, co-operative action, should there be an Allied invasion of the continent.

Effect of Propaganda

A year ago invaded countries moved on feet of lead, damaged by the blitzkrieg, without hope for tomorrow. But now, said reports, they were udged on by a great Allied propaganda drive to resist passively German invaders.

The efforts of these 100,000,000 persons in occupied territories, fighting back through under-ground methods were said to be showing visible effects.

In some countries, particularly Greece and Yugoslavia, guerillas were operating on a large scale. This has caused the Germans to issue warnings that persons engaging in such warfare are liable to the death penalty if captured.

Invisible Army at Work

But in other occupied countries an invisible army was striking at German communications and sabotaging factories. In practically all occupied countries radios are prohibited, since the British have been urging passive resistance in radio broadcasts, especially through the mysterious Colonel Britton's campaign.

A brief resume of conditions in occupied countries:

Holland.—a wave of passive resistance is rising with the Dutch slowing down factory work and blowing up munitions dumps. Reports reaching London indicated that the Dutch, despite severe penalties, were carrying out sabotage throughout Holland.

Norway.—Norwegian sources here said that they had learned from reliable sources that the Germans were meeting increasing difficulties in Norway.

Belgium.—new waves of strikes were reported in factories and shipyards.

Executions in France

Occupied France.—sabotage in recent weeks had resulted in eight executions. Unrest was reported growing daily.

Denmark.—reports indicated increasing passive resistance in occupied countries.

Yugoslavia.—sabotage and guerilla warfare were reported spreading.

Greece.—more than 20,000 guerillas, directed from headquarters in Athens, were reported still operating in the mountains.

Hard Winter Ahead

While carrying on passive resistance and sabotage, the peoples of occupied countries were finding the hardships of war increasing. Reports reaching London indicated a growing shortage of food, with new rationing decrees almost weekly.

For many millions of persons there will be little heat this winter. Thousands were expected to die from the cold should this winter be similar to the last.—United Press.

Two Veteran U.S. Admirals Retire

Washington, Sept. 2.

Rear Admirals Joseph K. Taussig, and Hayne Ellis, both veterans of Far Eastern naval service, were transferred to the retired list yesterday. Each is 64 years old.

Admiral Taussis reached the heights of his stormy career only last year when he aroused a hornet's nest of angry controversy over the inevitability of conflict between the United States and Japan.

Taussig, who urged the fortification of the Philippines, and of Guam, emphasized that he uttered only his personal opinions. He spoke in answer to direct questions by members of the Senate Naval Affairs committee.

Suggestion on "Gagging"

Senator Bennett Clark, Missouri isolationist, suggested that Taussig be impeached. Representative Hamilton Fish, N. Y., vitriolic Administration critic, demanded that naval officials be henceforth "gagged" to prevent similar outbursts.

Immediately after Taussig testified, urging the United States to prepare against the eventuality of war with Japan, the navy department and the state department both disclaimed his views. They emphasized that he spoke not for the Administration, but only for himself.

Taussig Castigated

The next day the storm broke in Congress. On the floor of the House and on the floor of the Senate administration opponents castigated Taussig, while others defended his right to speak his personal opinion when asked by a Senate Committee.

Taussig, himself, returned to the Norfolk Naval Yard, where he has been serving out the closing months of his active career, and there was no further word from him. His friends, however, continued warmly to support his position, and to emphasize his eminence and qualification as a brilliant naval officer.

From Naval Family

Taussig is 64 years old, and was born to the naval tradition. His father, born in St. Louis, Missouri, later an admiral, was serving in a United States naval mission in Berlin, Germany, when Taussig first saw the light of day.

Brought up in Washington, D. C., Taussig went to the Annapolis naval academy to become one of the outstanding students of his class. He was a star athlete, a star scholar, and a star officer.

Served in Far East

On graduation he participated briefly in the Spanish-American War. He served many years in the Far East as ensign and lieutenant, for a time on a ship commanded by his father.

His World War record was brilliant, and he became reputed as an able tactician, a strategist, and naval historian. In the 1920's he was assistant chief of naval operations, and was headed for the highest posts in the naval service.

He relaxed into comparative obscurity, however, in recent years, only to be rescued from it by his recent burst into prominence. He was a close student of naval policy in other countries, and has been deeply impressed by the famous Tanaka programme enunciated by the late Japanese naval chief.—United Press.

Moscow Conference Postponed

Berne, Sept. 1.

The proposed conference in Moscow between Great Britain, the United States and Russia, has been postponed, the London correspondent of the "Basler Nachrichten" cabled to his paper today.

The delay is due to the fact that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is at present concentrating all his attention on the Iranian affair, the correspondent stated. Another factor which led to the postponement is that some of the Allied governments have asked the British government for certain explanations in connection with the proposed parleys, he added.—Havas Telemondial.

British Survivors Reach Lisbon Safely

Vichy, Sept. 2.

Forty-one survivors from three British ships have been brought into Lisbon, according to a Lisbon despatch to the Vichy news agency. They are stated to have been saved from the steamers Saristane, Sitoe-Bondo and Robert Max which left in a convoy from Britain and were sunk by submarines on July 29 off the Azores.

The Saristane had a crew of 140, of whom 69 were saved. The Sitoe-Bondo had a crew of 60. Seventeen of them were picked up. Six of those saved from the Robert Max died. The 41 survivors from these ships were taken to Lisbon from Sao Miguel, one of the Azores, in the steamer Wima.—Reuter.

Removal of Britons From Japan Under Negotiation

Tokyo, Sept. 2.

Although a general agreement had been reached with Britain regarding arrangements for a British vessel to call for the removal of Britons from Japan, negotiations were still continuing with regard to details, said Mr. Iichi Kishi, substituting for the Spokesman of the Cabinet Information Board, at a press conference here this morning.

He also said that the negotiations included the despatch of a Japanese vessel for the evacuation of Japanese nationals from British territories, where Japanese had expressed a desire to do so.—Reuter.

*Russians Staging Counter-Attacks

(Continued from page 1)

about any change of position today is a claim by the Germans to have occupied two towns in Kaselia which Finland surrendered to Russia last year. One of them is about 50 miles from Leningrad and the other is at the eastern end of the old Mannerheim Line.

The Germans admit further Russian counter-attacks at several points, particularly in the central sector and on the lower Dnieper River.

The Soviet communique today merely stated that during last night fighting continued along the entire front. The German communique said operations were proceeding according to plan.

The Berlin Radio broadcast an account by a German officer who saw Russians landing on the west bank of the Dnieper in gunboats. He said the boats had been so cleverly camouflaged with willow branches that they were not discovered until the Russians had disembarked.

The Berlin Radio also described attempts by the Russian fleet to land troops on the Black Sea coast west of the Dnieper estuary.

Messages from neutral sources point out that the fighting on the Berizina near Bobruisk suggests difficulties for the enemy.

In the Smolensk area the Germans are reported to have been forced onto the defensive and on a far wider front than they had expected. A broadcaster from the front said Russian artillery fire was quite unlike anything he had ever seen and the Russians fought with incredible determination.

A Swiss correspondent who flew over the central sector told of the havoc he saw behind the German lines. Nearly 200 miles behind the front villages were still burning and all around them were nothing but ruined fields and settlements. On the road to Moscow shell holes could be seen even to a great height. Smolensk was in ruins, a large part of it had been completely destroyed. The streets were littered with wreckage but the cathedral stood untouched.

In a broadcast in German the Moscow Radio estimated German casualties on the Eastern Front at about two and a half millions including a million killed. The report added that in the first three weeks of August, the Germans had lost 12 armoured divisions, 37 infantry divisions, eight motorized divisions and several SS divisions.

German parachute troops have not been mentioned often in reports on the Eastern Front but a Moscow announcement last night said a detachment of them had been wiped out by a Russian battalion in a forest.

The Berlin correspondent of a Swiss newspaper says a big effort by Herr Hitler is expected this month to reconcile the German people to war throughout the winter.—Reuter.

*Encirclement a Real Fear

(Continued from page 1)

oil embargo was a more serious matter, but the Japanese claim they have enough oil for a year's all-out usage and with their tradition for "precipice politics" the Japanese would be hoping for something to turn up before their oil stores were exhausted.

There are other problems harassing Japan today.

Her old fear of Communism is back again. This time it is coupled with an uneasy feeling that Fascism also may figure in it. The two terms are interchangeable in Japan, since persons suspected of Communism one year may be shouting for Fascism the next.

Japan wants neither Communism nor Fascism at home. She has given every evidence of an intention to stick to her traditional "family council" system of government. It is more unwieldly than a dictatorship but it satisfied the leaders of Japan. There is a proverb in Japan that whenever a man raises his head too far above a crowd someone chops it off. Japan doesn't want a dictator. The most recent example of a man in public life who raised his head too far was that of Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, who thought he was headed for the premiership but who found himself figuratively without any head whatever.

Japan went into the German alliance when it became apparent that she could not find a friend among the nations anywhere else. Japan does not trust Germany entirely, despite Germany's big influence on Japan's actions.

There is considerable opinion in Japan to the effect that if Germany won an overwhelming victory in Europe and against Russia, the Nazis would take away whatever gains Japan might have picked up in the meantime.

In that connection Japan at first was thinking principally of the East Indies and French Indo-China. More recently Japan has had to worry over the possibility that the Nazis might get to the Pacific via the trans-Siberia railroad if Germany conquered Russia. That is not a pleasant thought to the Japanese because they know that as world victors the Germans would show scant generosity in apportioning the rich prizes of the Orient.—United Press.

Fraser in Favour Of More Frequent Consultations

Montreal, Sept. 2.

"New Zealand will favourably consider any proposal for more frequent and closer consultations between ministers of the empire regarding the war effort, declared Mr. Peter Fraser, Premier of New Zealand, when asked to comment on the possibility of an Imperial War Cabinet.

"As favourable consideration as possible will also be given any proposal for formation of a body or council to represent the Dominions overseas. I will leave America with the conviction that the people of the United States will not stand calmly and complacently by if the young Democracies in the Pacific are attacked.

"The situation in the Pacific although dangerous is not impossibly so and not irretrievable. The situation appeared to have eased in the last few days and matters preliminary to reasonable discussions were being studied. The right of every Pacific country to self-determination and self-government must be established. It is not possible, however keen the Democracies or Democratic nations may be to maintain peace in the Pacific, that they do so at the expense of any one of those nations."—Reuter.

Nazis Point Out Napoleon's Mistake

New York, Sept. 2.

Tee Columbia Broadcasting System yesterday heard the British Broadcasting Company reporting the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" declared that "Napoleon would have done better to hold his campaign at Smolensk, in order to organize communications lines, and obtain a decision the following spring.—United Press.

Germany Asks Closure Of Swedish Consulates

Stockholm, Sept. 1.

The Government of Germany has requested the Government of Sweden to close its consulates in Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland, Norway, and other occupied territories as from today.

However special agreement allowing Sweden to keep her consulates in Oslo, Rotterdam, Bruxelles and Paris, has been concluded.—Havas Telemondial.

Restaurant Owner Dies Suddenly

Mr. A. Weiss, Polish Manager of the Normandie, resturant on Avenue Joffre, died suddenly after 9 o'clock last night. Although no details were obtainable on his sudden death, it was believed that he had a sudden heart-attack.

Hell on the Russian Front

At the top is shown a Stuka dive bomber attacking a Russian armoured unit in an attempt, which proved unsuccessful, to blast a way through the Russian lines from the German panzer divisions which came behind. Some idea of the hell of modern warfare can be obtained from the picture, which was radioed from Berlin to the United States.

Tungpao Railway Said Disrupted By Chinese

Chungking, Sept. 2.

In addition to Chinese offensive operations at 16 points along the Eastern seaboard in Fukien, Chekiang, Kiangsu, Anhwei and Kiangsi provinces, it appears that Chinese forces are also launching attacks in south Shansi, along the Tungpao Railway.

It is stated that the southern section of this railway is destroyed and traffic is disrupted to the south of Linfeng.—Reuter.

40,000 Communists Said Trapped

Peiping, Sept. 1.

Large scale encircling operations extending over sections of three provinces, Hopei, Chahar and Shansi, and the trapping of 40,000 Chinese Communist troops, were announced by the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China, in a review of military operations during the month of August.

According to the communique, operations were begun on August 14 from points along a rectangle formed by the Peiping-Hankow, Shikiachwang-Taiyuan, Peiping-Suiyuan and Tatung-Puchow railways.

Japanese forces, it was announced, completely routed the Chinese Red Forces by August 23, and were now mopping up remnants in the area between the Peiping-Hankow railway and the Taihsing mountain range.

Meanwhile, it was announced, intensive surveys of political organization and economic researches are being carried out while the work of rehabilitation in North China is progressing rapidly.—Domei.

Hainan Island Operations

Hoicow, Sept. 1.

Japanese naval landing parties on Hainan Island, in close collaboration with Army units, began military operations on the Island in the beginning of August, a communique issued by the Press Section of the Japanese Naval Forces on Hainan Island revealed today.

Within the short space of ten days, several towns were captured by Japanese troops, the most important of which was Nanlushih, a Chungking troop base, the communique said.

During the past months's operations, the Chinese left 1,729 dead, while 123 were taken prisoner by the Japanese. Booty seized included 196 rifles and large quantities of other arms and ammunition, the communique concluded.—Domei.

Chinese Troops Strafed

North China, Sept. 1.

Japanese Army units, cooperating with Japanese troops in an encirclement movement of Chungking forces in Shansi, Chahar and Hopeh Provinces, strafed and routed more than 1,000 enemy troops near Tungyangping, 20 kilometres northwest of Tinghsien in western Hopeh Province.—Domei.

U.S. Give New Hope to Holland Says Premier

London, Sept. 2.

Telling of the plight of the 8,000,000 Dutch people under Nazi rule, Dr. Gerbrandy, Netherlands Prime Minister, stated in a broadcast to America last night that "you have given them new hope; they are sure that even while Hitler is strangling them, your help will be in time."

The Premier drew the following picture of what was happening in Holland today: "Practically all my leading political friends are in prison; many university professors are in concentration camps; crooks are in high positions; patriots are executed; corporal punishment and torture are practised as political instruments; thousands of labourers are blackmailed into working in German war factories; trials are held behind closed doors; prisons are overflowing; the axe is at the roots of the tree of freedom planted in the Netherlands centuries ago.

"The whole of Europe is one big prison. Hitler, the devilish jailer, knows no right, only might."—Reuter.

Wendell Wilkie to Defend Movie Producers

Washington, Sept. 1.

Wendell Wilkie has accepted to defend the interests of American movie producers at the hearings which will take place befode the Federal Trade Commission beginning next week.

The movie producers are charged with spreading war propaganda among the American public through the presentation of newsreels.—Havas Telemondial.

Laval, Deat Out Of Danger

Paris, Sept. 1.

M. Pierre Laval is out of danger and M. Marcel Deat's condition has materially improved, it was announced here today.

No more health bulletins will be published as both men are recuperating normally.—Havas Telemondial.

U.S. Executive Asks Unions to Be Restricted

New York, Sept. 2.

The President of the National Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Walter Fuller, in an open Labour Day letter yesterday demanded "imposition of reasonable obligations" on unions.

Such obligations, he said, were necessary to prevent repetition in other defence industries of the Navy's seizure of the Kearney, New Jersey, shipyards.

Adverse Conditions Encouraged

"As long as the Government permits such conditions as led to its taking over the Federal Shipbuilding Corporation plant it is encouraging similar conditions with similar inevitable results throughout the defence industries," said the letter.

"If the forces which prefer a peculiar brand of totalitarianism which is based on government ownership and operation of all facilities of production can secure their ends by making arbitrary and unreasonable demands upon management, that can be quite as effective in destroying our system of free enterprise and appreciative government as could any other means."—United Press.

Soviet Mission To U.S. Keeps Secrecy

Nome, Alaska, Sept. 2.

Mr. Anthony Fedetov, Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, arrived here by plane yesterday to confer with the 47 Russian emissaries who arrived in Nome Saturday in two huge Russian seaplane bombers.

Mr. Fedetov flew to Nome from Fairbanks and immediately upon arrival here conferred with the newly arrived Russians, who declined to reveal the purpose of their mission.

The Soviet Embassy's secretary said that reports circulated that many aboard the two Soviet bombers comprised crack pilots who would ferry American bombers back to Russia were "nosense."

He als said that the report that the mission of the Russians was to secure United States credits for war purchases likewise was false.

"The flight's mission must remain secret for the time being," he said.

The two Russian bombers were preparing to leave for Washington today, but Mr. Fedetov refused to reveal whether he would accompany the party to Washington or return himself in a commercial plane.—United Press.

New French Navy Chief Appointed by Petain

Vichy, Sept. 1.

Marshal Philippe Petain today appointed Rear-Admiral Auphan—the youngest of the French Admirals—to serve as Chief of the Navy's General Staff in the place of Admiral Leluc, who was recently appointed a National Councillor.

Rear-Admiral Auphan has been recently entrusted by Admiral Darlan with the organization of the French mercantile marine. He will continue to assume these functions alongside with his new task.—Havas Telemondial.

New German Propaganda Shipment Seized

Buenos-Aires, Sept. 1.

Seventy-eight cases consigned to the German Embassy and brought here by the Japanese steamer Nana-Maru have been kept for examination upon the request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it was reported here today.

According to British sources, it has been ascertained that the cases contained propaganda material.—Havas Telemondial.

Record Output for British Aircraft

London, Sept. 2.

The Minister for Aircraft Production, Lt.-Colonel John T. C. Moore-Brabazon, is sending a message of congratulation to workers of all aircraft factories following the disclosure that aircraft production reached a new record last week in the output of complete machines, air-frames, engines, accessories and equipment, as well as in new repair figures. At the same time, Lt.-Col. Moore-Brabazon is calling on the workers for an even greater output.

As figures are understood to be improving week by week, it is reasonable to assume that production for the month of August was the highest yet. Air experts consider that additional significance is attached to last week's achievement because technical superiority is being maintained over all classes of enemy aircraft and improvements are constantly being introduced.—Reuter.

American Labour Pledges Aid in Crushing Nazis

New York, Sept. 2.

"To our fellow workers of all lands, many of whom are risking their lives to hear this broadcast—your battle is ours," declared Mr. Sydney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management, in a broadcast to Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labour, last evening. He spoke in the same broadcast as President Roosevelt.

"We will help to fight with all our faith, strength and skill in mine and factory today, tomorrow and every day until the battle is won," declared Mr. Hillman. "We know that the outcome of today's fight for freedom and human dignity depends to a large measure on what American labour is turning out, guns, ships, tanks and planes, that will give victory to those fighting the battle for Democracy.

"All America has responded to this task. We have mobilized our manpower and willpower for the contest between the workshops of Democracy and the sweatshops of the Axis....

"The working people know that none of us can be secure in our jobs while Hitler's gangsters remain at large."

Mr. William Green, President of the Federation of Labour, speaking in the same broadcast said, "As a nation we have made up our minds to stop this threat to our peace and safety, to defend ourselves at any cost, and to help those countries in the path of Nazi war-makers to defend themselves."—Reuter.

Well Known Jew Killed in Paris

Paris, Sept. 1.

The body of Adolph Rosenthal, a well known Jewish businessman, was discovered last night at the entrance to the underground driveway near the Bois de Boulogne. He had been killed by a revolver bullet, fired point blank in the temple!

The motive of robbery must be excluded, as the murdered man still had on him a wallet containing 1,500 francs.

The first investigation carried out by the Paris police showed that Adolph Rosenthal was yesterday visited by two men who declared that they belonged to the police and had been ordered to take him to a concentration camp. Rosenthal followed them in their car. The murder was discovered about one hour later.

Adolph Rosenthal, a well known businessman on his own right, was the brother of Leonard Rosenthal, who had a worldwide reputation as the foremost Paris jeweller and who is now residing in the United States.—Havas Telemondial.

American Citizen Is Deported From France

Marseilles, Sept. 1.

Mr. Varian M. Fry, a United States citizen connected with the American Relief Association, has been ordered by the authorities to leave France.

Mr. Fry who, the authorities declared was engaged in anti-French activities, was taken under escort to the Spanish border.—Havas Telemondial.

Churchill's Great Aunt

London, Sept. 2.

Lady Edward Spencer Churchill great aunt of the Prime Minister, was killed, and her daughter, Beryl Lady Cowdray, seriously injured, in a car accident near Cobham, Surrey, yesterday.—Reuter.

Queen Wilhelmina Declares Holland Is Unconquerable

London, Sept. 2.

"After more than a year of oppression, the Netherlands are and feel stronger and more unconquerable than ever before," declared Queen Wilhelmina over Radio Orange last night broadcasting to the Dutch people throughout the world in commemoration of her 61st birthday which was celebrated on August 31.

She declared the Netherlands would play their part in the new world order envissged by Mr. Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt. The arch-enemy of humanity, Hitler, wanted to destroy the Netherlands. He had overpowered them, robbed them of liberty, and hordes had looted, leaving the Dutch to starve. He sought to crush their soul but had failed.

Dutch Resistance Unbreakable

She praised the indomitable courage and daring and tough unbreakable resistance of the Dutch and paid tribute to the laurels won by the Dutch armed forces and merchant seamen. The entire realm would fight until victory was achieved, she promised. The Queen paid homage to all those peoples who had met the same fate as the Netherlands and were resisting Nazi tyranny.

"While our mutual assailant is now venting his lust for murder and robbery against the courageous Russian people, resistance manifests itself as his back is turned, and the united peoples are preparing presently to toll the death-knell for him and his detestable order. Most certainly a death-knell, but one which will ring joy because it will herald liberation of the peoples."—Reuter.

Statistics Published On Mortality in War Stricken Britain

New York, Sept. 1.

Nineteen thousand civilians died from injuries received in the course of enemy air-raids upon Great Britain during the early part of 1941.

Insurance companies statistics further reveal that the infantile mortality somewhat increased in the course of the past year, while the birth rate in the cities declined.

However the number of marriages reached an all time record.

The death rate of civilians was 14.3 per thousand during the year of 1940 while the birth rate in Great Britain was estimated at 14.6 per thousands.—Havas Telemondial.

Shortage of Petrol In Afghanistan

Quetta, Sept. 2.

According to advices from Kandahar, the acute shortage of petrol in Afghanistan is resulting in the use of camels and other animals for transport purposes, the prices of which are soaring.

In Kandahar, the sale of petrol is restricted to half a gallon per vehicle, and is affecting the fresh fruit trade from Kandahar to Chaman, on the Indo-Afghan border.—Reuter.

Sweden to Keep Out of Hostilities

Stockholm Sept. 1.

Premier P. A. Hansson of Sweden declared "We must keep out of the present hostilities and preserve our independence" addressing the members of the Social-Democrat Youth Association of Kalamar.

"Although there are certain differences of opinion in the country concerning the assistance to Finland, the public opinion is unanimously opposed to our participation in the conflict," the Premier further stated.

The minister of Commerce P. E. Skoeld, speaking at the civic celebrations of Roshol, stated in this connection that the grant of passage of a German division through Sweden was prompted by the desire to assist Finland.

"The modifications made in the interpretation of neutrality did not restrain the Sovereign rights of Sweden."

"Sweden did not display any enmity towards the Western Powers of of Europe or towards the Axis" the commerce Minister concluded.—Havas Telemondial.

Germany Forbids Migration of Jews

Berlin, Sept. 2.

A usually reliable source yesterday said that the Jewish community here had received notification from German authorities that emigration of Jews between 18 and 45 years old from Germany henceforth will be prohibited.

Such a measure affecting Jewish men has been enforced about three weeks and yesterday was said to have been extended to women.

Authorized German quarters asserted they had no knowledge of such a step but added that if it were true it probably was due to the present labour shortage.

Emigration has been reduced to a mere trickle since the beginning of the war, owing to transportation difficulties and the reluctance of most countries to take Jewish immigrants. A small number of Jews, however, had continued to emigrate via Lisbon to the United States and South America or across the Soviet Union to Shanghai until the beginning of the Soviet-German conflict.—United Press.

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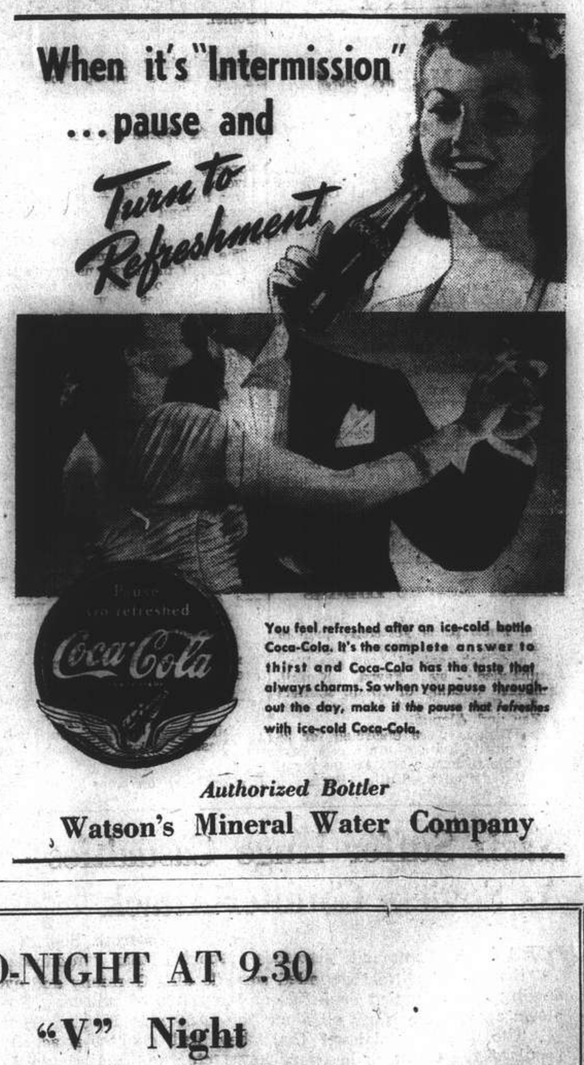

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Three New Sensational Counts Filed Against Titlebaum

THREE new sensational counts that he had feloniously concealed his true identity and history were filed yesterday by Mr. Leighton Shields, United States District Attorney, against Sam Titlebaum, former U.S. Deputy Marshal and now in the custody of the Shanghai Municipal Police. The charges claimed that he had covered up facts relating to certain scars and marks upon his body.

According to the indictment, Titlebaum knowingly and wilfully caused a false description of his body to be transmitted to the United States Department of Justice as the basis for investigation by it in connection with an authorization and approval of defendan's permanent appointment as Deputy-Marshal on January 9, 1941.

Titlebaum, it was declared by Mr. Shields, had concealed the fact that he had a seven inch operation scar on his right foot and that his left leg was one and one-quarter inches shorter than his right, causing him to walk with a perceptible stoop.

Withhold Fingerprints

By sending another identity of his body to the Department of Justice in Washington, Titlebaum managed to induce the United States Attorney-General to give his approval of his appointment as Deputy Marshal to which post he was appointed permanently on March 1, 1941.

Count two of the indictment declared that Titlebaum had concealed and withheld his fingerprints from the identification card and had substituted fingerprints of another person. These wrong fingerprints, the defendant had sent to Washington for investigation, Mr. Shields declared. Whose fingerprints Titlebaum had used to send to the Department of Justice was not revealed yesterday.

In the third and last count of the indictment, Titlebaum was charged with having made false and fraudulent statements and representations as to his identification in a matter within the jurisdiction of, and as required by, the Department of Justice.

These false statements, the former Deputy-Marshal had sent to Washington for investigation into his personal record, it was revealed. The representations had been written on the identification card on which the false fingerprints had been transmitted.

Titlebaum Not in Court

At the conclusion of the indictment, Mr. Shields asked for the consideration of the United States Court for China that the process of law be awarded against Sam Titlebaum who was requested to make his answer to the United States touching and concerning the premises.

Titlebaum, held in the Ward Road gaol pending the opening of the case, did not appear in Court yesterday as the indictment did not call for an arraignment before Special Judge Nelson E. Lurton. Present, however, was Mr. J. G. Crighton of the Shanghai Municipal Police and in charge of the case.

Also present at the United States Court for China yesterday was Mr. Alfred Rosenbaum, former operator at a well-known night-club. Mr. Rosenbaum, it was noticed, was engaged in conversation with Mr. Shields and Mr. Crighton. It was unknown whether Mr. Rosenbaum will appear in any capacity at the trial, but it was believed that he is an important witness in the case.

Charges Are Now 17

Meanwhile, due to the indisposition of Mr. P. F. Kops, attorney for the defendant, it was unknown yesterday when the Titlebaum case will open. At the same time, it was learned that the three new charges presented by Mr. Shields yesterday did not include the first two charges on which Titlebaum was first arrested. With the new charges, the former Deputy Marshal faces fifteen counts, while when the two first charges will be presented, the count will be brought to seventeen charges, thus becoming parallel to the famous "Jack" Riley case at the United States Court for China.

Young Briton Convicted On Forgery Charges

"It is clear to me that notwithstanding the fact that our countrymen at Home are experiencing a time of national need, you systematically and fraudulently set out to commit a series of dangerous forgeries whereby you have defrauded His Majesty's Government of sums of money which in the aggregate amount to several thousands of dollars. Such conduct merits severe punishment."

These words were addressed by Judge Sir Allan Mossop in H.M. Supreme Court yesterday when passing sentence of a year's imprisonment with hard labour on Stanley Grant Skinner, a young Briton who obviated a trial by jury, by pleading guilty to three charges of obtaining various sums with intent to defraud by forging certain valuable securities purporting to be an authority or request for payment signed by Major S. R. Hunt, military liaison officer, addressed to the accountant of H.M. Consulate here on April 24, for $4,000; on May 24, $2,500; and June 3, 1941, for $3,900 contrary to Section 2, Sub-Section 2-A of the Forgery Act of 1914. The Crown Advocate, Mr. John McNeill, appeared for the Government while accused was undefended by counsel. The empanelling of the jury was dispensed with as accused admitted all three charges.

Sad Experience

In passing sentence His Lordship said it was a sad experience for him and all present in court to see such a young man standing in the dock and pleading guilty to committing serious criminal acts at a time when he was employed in a position of trust as a servant of the King.

His Lordship said he had most carefully considered all the evidence brought out during the preliminary hearing before the Registrar.

Fearing imminent discovery, His Lordship continued, accused had arrived at a mental stage when he sincerely regretted and repented his criminal conduct and made a voluntary disclosure of it to his superior officer and refunded to him a part of the money which accused had feloniously obtained, representing the balance which he had not squandered. Having regard to this and the fact that it was his first offence, His Lordship observed that he would impose a punishment leniently consistent with the court's duty. His Lordship then sentenced accused to a year's imprisonment on each of the three charges, the three terms to run concurrently.

Dutch Vessels May Carry Oil to P.I.

Manila, Sept. 1.

Informed quarters here interpreted President Roosevelt's signing on August 31 of a certificate permitting the shipment of oil, petrol and lubricants to the Philippines from the United States in foreign vessels as an indication of his intention to charter Dutch vessels as well as those under Panamanian registry, including four Danish vessels seized in the Philippines recently.

These quarters, commenting on the chartering of Dutch ships, expressed the belief that the United States was trying to transport oil from the Netherlands East Indies, thereby securing for American military forces in the Philippines a source of oil within a short distance in the event that oil shipments from the United States were disrupted.

They pointed out that the shipment of oil from the Netherlands East Indies required only five days, whereas more than three weeks were required for shipments from the United States to Manila.

Meanwhile, it was understood that Lieut-General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in the Far East, has been granted the authority to effect or revise a contract with the Netherlands authorities for petroleum shipments from the Netherlands East Indies.—Domei.

OBITUARY

Mr. Charles, J. Carroll

Jacksonville, Fla., July 9.

Charles J. Carroll, veteran of many years of service as a civil engineer in many parts of the world, died at his Jacksonville home here today from a heart attack. Mr. Carroll devoted his life to important railway building projects, representing perhaps the last of the great location engineers.

He was born near Towanda, Pa., on September 18, 1877, son of John Carroll, superintendent of the Barclay coal mines. He obtained his Ph. B. degree from Sheffield Scientific School in 1899. He immediately went to Mexico where he served in many principal capacities on the construction staff of the Mexican National Railway until 1911.

As Assistant Chief Engineer, from September 1906 to July 1907 he was placed in complete charge of all engineering on the road and in 1910 and 1911 he undertook the heavy mountain work of the Llano Grande Extension.

After a brief mission to Haiti in an advisory capacity, he spent thirteen years in Central China, first on exploratory surveys for the Siems-Carey railway concessions, then as engineer-in-chief of the American section, later concurrently of the German section of the Hu-kuang railway. During this period he contributed to the standardization of Chinese railway construction and equipment.

Carroll's greatest achievement was the survey and building of the trans-Persian railway from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea by way of Teheran, including choosing the site and the construction of the port of Banda Shapur in the capacities of Director General of the Persian Government Railways and Engineer-in-Chief.

In 1935 he was railway and transportation expert on the American Economic Mission to Japan and China headed by the Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, serving also as its Vice-Chairman.

Mr. Carroll was a life member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He is survived by his wife, the former Jessie Heron whom he married in 1922, and by a brother, Frank Carroll of Towanda, Pa.

Former Reporter of "N.C.D.N." in U.S. Army

In July 1940, Lewis H. Carnahan, former American reporter on the "North-China Daily News," was teaching English to Chinese students at Tung Wen University in Shanghai.

Today, he is teaching English to twelve fellow-soldiers of the United States Army who are now stationed here at Fort Jackson, the United States' sixth largest Army post. His present class is made up of Polish, Austrian, German, Italian and Chinese soldiers, many of whom are recent immigrants to the United States. Teacher and pupils were inducted into the Army last May under the Selective Service Act.

Pvt. Carnahan, a resident of Macomb, Illinois, U.S.A., lived in Shanghai from October 1937, to October 1940, when he returned to his home in the United States. While in Shanghai, Pvt. Carnahan resided in the French Concession.

Previous to becoming a member of the Tung Wen University faculty, Pvt. Carnahan taught English classes at the University of Hangchow and the University of Shanghai. He also conducted private English classes for members of the Russian Regiment in the International Settlement and for the Polish Consul and his wife.

Pvt. Carnahan, a member of the 56th General Hospital detachment here, plans to return to Shanghai to resume his teaching career when he completes his Army service. A graduate of the University of Illinois, he was studying for his Master's degree at Columbia University, New York, when called into service last spring.

Wharf Coolies Jailed For Rioting

Prison terms ranging between 30 and 50 days were meted out yesterday in the First Special District Court to five wharf coolies of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf charged with offences against public order. The sentenced workers are those who participated in the riot staged on August 21 at the wharf where several hundred workers gathered demanding an increase of wages. The coolies got out of control, forcing the police to open fire killing one coolie and wounding several others. The workers used stones and sticks during the disturbance.

COMMANDER Naoki Hazama, Chief of the Press Section of the Japanese China Seas Fleet, has been ordered to a new post at the Yokosuka Naval Base, near Tokyo, and will leave Shanghai after handing over his duties to his successor, Captain Shoichi Kamada, newly-appointed Assistant Japanese Naval Resident Officer here and Chief of the Press Section of the Japanese China Fleet, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

More Than 3,000 Strikers Return To Their Jobs

With the return to work of more than 3,000 workers, the situation on the labour front took a definite turn for the better yesterday. Those to resume yesterday were the coolies of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf and about 2,000 employees of linotype establishments, while some 600 spray painters were back on their jobs on Monday, after a part of their demands had been granted by their employers.

The coolies of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf resumed yesterday morning after a full agreement had been reached by their representatives and the management of the concern. So far as it could be ascertained, the coolies received an increase in pay. Negotiations between the strikers and the management had been going for ten days before the dispute could be settled.

It was reported yesterday that other employees of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf were asking for an increase, too, but that no strike had been threatened.

Printers Go Back

The 2,000 art printers, who went on strike about a week ago resumed work yesterday pending negotiations with their employers. The strike of these printers, it is said, had caused some inconvenience and many Chinese theatres had to go without programmes.

Another strike, already settled, was reported yesterday. The dispute had affected some 300 workers of silk dyeing establishments in the International Settlement and French Concession. The strike, involving some 300 workers, broke out on August 30, but the strikers resumed work the next day after their employers had promised to review the demands for better working conditions, presented by the workers when they struck.

Some fifteen painters, employed by Mark L. Moody, who went on strike on August 21, resumed work yesterday after their demands had been met by the management of the company.

The outstanding disputes in the city include Cathay Hotels Ltd., Sun Company Tea Room, and the New Textile Co.

Further Evacuees From Philippines Arrive in Japan

Kobe, Sept. 2.

Arriving yesterday from Shanghai at 7 o'clock in the evening aboard the Taiyo Maru, a third group of war evacuees from the Philippines reported that 3,500 more Japanese were waiting in Manila for evacuation boats, but added that the majority of the Japanese with fixed businesses were still intending to remain to the last.

The group of 140 was another of the evacuee groups which left the Phillippines recently by the Messageries Maritimes vessels, Marechal Joffre, D'Artagnan and Khaidhin, for Shanghai.

Situation Exaggerated

Mr. Takashi Araki, a member of the Japanese Consulate-General's staff in Manila, told reporters that though anti-Japanese sentiment was not as bad as that painted by newspapers, the Mitsubishi and other companies with Tokyo Government connection were blacklisted and subjected to other forms of pressure.

Commenting on the effects of the freezing order, Mr. Araki confirmed that Japanese goods were not reaching the Philippines. On the other hand, he added, Philippine goods, such as copra, hemp and sugar, were piled high in warehouses due to the lack of American shipping bottoms.—Domei.

Japanese Evacuate Kelantan

Manila, Sept. 2.

The majority of the staff of the Japanese owned, Southern Mining Company, located in Kelantan, evacuated on August 30 aboard a Japanese iron ore ship, it was learned here today. Only the Manager and a few staff members were left behind.

The Hakone Maru, meanwhile, was due here September 14 from Singapore. The vessel has evacuated 80 Japanese from Bombay. It also was understood that about 100 Japanese were leaving Singapore, including the wives and families of the Consul-General and consular staff members.—United Press.

Japan "Times" Says U.S. Is Aggressor

Tokyo, Sept. 2.

"There are other means of aggression than the use of armies of aggression and invasion," said the evening edition of the "Japan Times and Advertiser" yesterday, in referring to President Roosevelt's statement: "We aren't a warlike people . . . we aren't interested in aggression."

"Let the Americans consider this side too," the paper says. "The United States Government has been on the aggressive in the Far East ever since it took the Philippine Islands by force in a war with Spain, which was not of Spain's making. In the guise of moderator it has kept the war going in China by use of political pressure on third Powers, and the State Department has intervened in affairs between Far Eastern countries.

"Economic weapons are no less punitive than armies and navies," the "Japan Times" continues. "The United States has held a vision of a political empire in the Far East. To achieve such domination, it has made alliances, instigated mistrust, built fortifications, applied boycotts and blockades, and supplied war materials to one side and withheld them from the other.

"All these are instances of American aggression. George Washington's policy was to keep out of foreign entanglements and to devote American energies to its own territory. Yet recent governments have abandoned that statesmanship, and this policy has not worked to the advantage of the Democratic allies," the paper concludes.—Reuter.

Indian Troops Stand Up To Middle East Climate

Simla, Sept. 2.

Indian troops in the mid-East are standing up admirably to its climatic variations and the rigours of mechanized warfare, it is officially stated here.

On all fronts—the Western Desert, the Sudan, Eritrea, Iraq, and Syria—their general health has been excellent, and the incidence of diseases, common to men in tropical and semi-tropical climate, has been so astonishingly low as to be almost negligible.—Reuter.

Duke of Kent in Canada

Royal Canadian Air Force Senior Officers welcomed the Duke of Kent when he arrived for inspection of No. 2 Service Flying Training School near Ottawa. Group Captain W. A. Curtis (left), Commanding Officer of the School, salutes His Royal Highness, while Air Commodore G. V. Walsh, Air Officer Command No. 3 Training Command, Montreal, welcomes the Duke to the Station. Behind his Royal Highness is his Aide, Wing Commander Sir Louis Greig, Royal Air Force.

No Reduction in School Fees As Parents' Ire Aroused

A STORM of protests is expected to hit the Shanghai Municipal Council's Educational Department within the next few days as parents of local children voiced their dissatisfaction over the increased school-fees which came into effect with the new term, it was revealed after a round-up of opinions yesterday.

Following closely on the heels of several letters to the Editor of the "North-China Daily News," other parents have added their voices to the complaint that the Shanghai Municipal Council has increased school fees by too wide a margin.

A digest of the opinions showed that many parents may be forced to withdraw their children from the Public Schools due to the increased rates. The fact that bursaries exist in order to alleviate the situation, will not greatly aid the matter, one parent declared yesterday.

School-fees today are about $120 above Form I, the parent stated, and the sum is extremely high for many Shanghailanders who are hard pressed by the present high cost of living. In a letter to the Editor, yesterday, it will be recalled that a father of four, after having put in an application for reductions, received $30 discount off one boy's schooling.

Action is Wanted

When this was pointed out during the interviews with parents yesterday, most fathers and mothers declared that the $30 discount was hardly a generous one when four children were involved. Action is wanted by the parents and it is expected that a protest will be sent to the Council's Investigation Board in order to receive some consideration in the situation.

Pointing out that they were not receiving pay in U.S. dollars or sterling, many parents when questioned, stated that they hoped the Shanghai Municipal Council would not disregard the serious state of affairs involving the local education of their children. The children, one father pointed out, are the future of Shanghai and if their early education has to be stopped, the city certainly does not face a bright future.

Another group of parents declared that hardly any protest over the fact that, although they are paying taxes in the Settlement, they have to pay school fees, has been made in Shanghai ever since the Public Schools began operations. All other countries in the world, one mother declared, give free elementary education when the residents pay taxes.

No Reduction By S.M.C.

Questioned on the issue, the Publicity Officer of the Shanghai Municipal Council stated that the S.M.C. has gone into the matter and no reduction in fees would be made. The letter to the "North-China Daily News" yesterday explaining the bursaries, should be sufficient information to the protesting parents, he declared.

Pointed out this fact, parents stated that if the Council, already suffering several million dollars deficit, would stop the home leave system and use the saved money for education and other public betterments, the suffering population would feel that they are being considered and not left to protest without any results as usual. The trouble with most Shanghailanders, another irate parent pointed out, is the fact that they are willing to be led by the Council officers without doing anything concrete.

The same parent stated that it was about time all local residents with children in Public Schools should get together and send a joint petition to the Shanghai Municipal Council demanding immediate steps be taken in order to probe the fees situation with the parents and not alone, and to reduce the scale of fees accordingly.

Joint Action Needed

Nothing can be done by writing to newspapers, another father stated. What is required is joint action by parents who should not shrug off the matter as usual and keep on paying the increased school fees. This should be done as soon as possible or else the matter would slide into oblivion and become another dusty record in the archives of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Hardest hit by the new scale of fees is the local Russian community. These people have always sent a majority of children to the Public Schools and with the difficult times and the fact that they are not making as much money as other nationals it is feared that many would have to stop the vital education of their children despite the allowances made by the Council.

An absolute clarification of the entire educational plans should be made to the thousands of parents sending their children to the Public Schools, several parents stated in more conciliatory tones. Most of them, they pointed out, do not know what exactly is going on as far as the financial position of the Schools is concerned.

S.M.C. Chairman Pays Tribute to Late Mr. De Luca

The Municipal flag will be flown at half mast today on the Administration Building as a token of respect to the late Mr. L. de Luca whose association with the Council's orchestra and bank extended over a period of many years. A tribute to the work done by the deceased was paid by Mr. J. H. Liddell, S.M.C. Chairman, in a letter of condolence to Mrs. C. N. Holwill, sister of the late Mr. Luca, as follows:

"On behalf of the Council I should like to express our very real sympathy and condolence with you and your family in the bereavement you have sustained through the death of your brother.

Mr. de Luca's services to the Community of Shanghai commenced so many years ago, and since then have been so constant and varied, that it is difficult to think of him as no longer with us. His keen interest and work in connection with the Municipal Orchestra and Band extended over a period of very many years. As Chairman since the year 1936 of the Business Sub-Committee, which supervises the administrative side of the Orchestra and Band's work, we had all become accustomed to call on him—and never without success—whenever the Council was in need of assistance or advice of any kind which it was possible for an able and public-spirited member of the Community to give.

I know that I am speaking for all Members of Council and Municipal employees who had come in contact with him, as well as for his colleagues on the Orchestra and Band Committee and the Board of Film Censors, when I say that Mr. de Luca's death is a personal as well as a public loss."

Peaceful Settlement With ABCD Powers Desired

A peaceful settlement of the so-called ABCD encirclement of the Japanese Empire can be reached between Japan and the Democracies, but the question is a perquisite to the settlement of the China Incident, it was stated by the Japanese Army spokesman at the regular press conference yesterday.

"Japan desires more than anything else a peaceful settlement," the Army spokesman continued, "and there is no reason why this cannot be reached." Questioned on whether this peaceful settlement could be reached despite the shipment of oil by the United States Government to Vladivostok, the spokesman declared that it was impossible to make any predictions at the present time.

"The entire situation depends on future developments of the present outstanding matters," the spokesman continued. It was also declared that Foreign Powers should not impeach upon the China incident when the matter of a settlement came.

Meanwhile, it was learned yesterday at the press conference that Commander Naoaki Hazama, I.J.N. will be leaving for Japan about the middle of this month to take up a new post at Yokosuka, Japanese naval base off Tokyo. He will be succeeded by Captain Shoichi Hamada, I.J.N., who was introduced to local correspondents by Mr. Hazama.

Mr. Hazama has been the Japanese Naval Spokesman for almost two years, being appointed to the position one year and ten months ago. His successor, Mr. Shoichi took up his new position at the Japanese Naval Spokesman as from yesterday.

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American Journals Returned to U.S. By Local Censors

Headed by the "Reader's Digest," American printed matter is being returned to the United States by Japanese censors following the magazines arrival in Shanghai, it was learned from Chinese Postal authorities yesterday. Five bags in April and one bag in March were returned to the United States, it was further disclosed.

The United States postal authorities have been notified on every occasion the local postal censors have banned American printed mail to Shanghai and China, it was further stated yesterday. Following the notification, the U.S. Post Office have in turn notified the ban to publishers and mailers.

The halting of American mail matter to Shanghai affects several leading magazines, although except for the "Reader's Digest" the names of the other banned magazines were not given out. Some of the magazines, however, are allowed to trickle through, thus causing the irregular arrival to Shanghai subscribers of American magazines.

Mailed Journals Affected

This censoring of United States journals affects those which are sent through the regular postal system, it was learned. Book-stores are still receiving American printed material, which, however, is not sent through the mails.

The book shops, it was stated, receive their ordered journals either through freight shipment or contraband. Questioned as to the use of the censors sending back American magazines if book shops continue to receive the same, Postal authorities declared it was entirely in the hands of the Japanese censors.

No inkling when the end of the censorship clamped on American magazines would come, was given yesterday, although it was declared that this order affecting the journals may continue indefinitely. Subscribers to the magazines are not receiving their orders regularly and in some instances, an entire suspension in sending magazines to Shanghai has been declared.

Especially hit by the censorship of the Japanese authorities, is the "Reader's Digest," one of the most popular American magazines in Shanghai. Those on the mailing list will no longer receive the journal as the publishers have been informed by the U.S. Postal authorities of the censorship in Shanghai.

German Priest Said Kidnapped by Guerillas

Peiping, Sept. 1.

A German Catholic priest has been kidnapped by guerillas belonging to the 115th division of the Communist 4th Route Army, the local papers announce today. The priest, whose name was not given, was in charge of the Franciscan mission in Chinghsiang.

According to the reports appearing in the Chinese press, the missionary was kidnapped on July 27 and charged with spying for the Japanese and their German allies. Certain papers have it that he was shot by a firing squad, while others assert that he has been imprisoned.—Havas Telemondial.

Thailand Makes Appeal For World Peace

Bangkok, Sept. 2.

An appeal for world peace by a peace committee headed by Premier Luang Bipul Songram was issued to foreign correspondents today.

Luang Vichit Vatakarn, acting Minister of Foreign Affairs and secretary of the peace group, outlined the peace plans at two press conferences.

The theory of the appeal, he explained, was that no nation wants war and nations at war desire to quit but cannot find a way out.

Luang Vichit stated that the appeal will be printed in booklet form and distributed throughout the world through Thai Legations.

The appeal says that Thailand is well aware she is a small country and therefore makes no pretensions to be a mediator or suggest peace terms.

The appeal added that Thailand's anxiety was caused by the true love of peace according to Buddha's teachings "which for 2,000 years have engraved themselves in the hearts of the Thai people."—United Press.

Tokyo Sees Churchill Success in Roosevelt Speech

Tokyo, Sept. 2.

Authoritative circles here interpreted President Roosevelt's Labour Day speech as indication of Mr. Winston Churchill's success in enlisting the United States' unlimited cooperation in the war with Germany.

These circles said that the "Atlantic Charter" had now become the highest foreign policy of the United States. They said President Roosevelt apparently had in mind British war needs rather than American, when he demanded unconditional self sacrifice from U.S. industrial workers.

These quarters pointed out the fact that the two labour leaders, Mr. William Green, and Mr. Philip Murray, in following the lead set by the White House toward labour, showed conclusively the regimentation now reaching every corner of American life, including labour.—Domei.

Enough Raw Silk in U.S. to Last Half Year

Yokohama, Sept. 2.

Raw silk stocks in the United States were expected to last half a year, stated Mr. Shiro Suzuki, expert of the Yokohama Silk Conditioning House who returned here this morning from a three month trip through America.

Mr. Suzuki who studied silk hosiery consumption in the United States, declared the country and been storing raw silk since February.

He said that about 50,000 bales of raw silk were consumed annually in manufacturing parachutes which were insignificant compared with those required for making stockings.

Referring to the great progress of nylon, Mr. Suzuki said that 15 per cent. of the 42,000,000 dozens of women's stockings used in the United States in 1940 were made from nylon.

He added that two giant nylon plants had been completed last year at Seford, Delaware, and the third plant was expected to be finished in Virginia by autumn this year. By the end of the year, he stated, the United States annual production of nylon would reach 16,000,000 pounds.—Domei.

No German Consulate Opened in Saigon

Saigon, Sept. 2.

A report that a German Consulate was opened here on August 25 proves to be incorrect.

Although all Saigon newspapers formally announced the opening, it is now understood that the office opened by a German consular official, Herr Neuman, who arrived here recently actually is his own office as the representative in Indo-China of the Wiesbaden Armistice Commission.—Reuter.

THE food situation in various provinces of "free China" is expected to improve considerably as a result of various measures being taken by the Chinese Government, declared Mr. Hsu Tan, Minister of Food, in a press interview in Chungking, states the "Sin Wan Pao." The food problem in Chungking in particular has considerably improved, stocks being now available to feed the entire population in the city for a month. Various provinces, in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the third national finance conference are collecting land taxes in kind, while the Ministry of Food is making preparations to issue food bonds to accumulate sufficient quantities of foodstuffs for wartime requirements.

Chinese Successes Praised in Wire To Chungking

It is reported by the "Shun Pao" that a congratulatory telegram has been jointly sent by Chinese public bodies in Shanghai to Chungking in connection with the recent successes claimed to have been achieved by Chinese troops in north Hunan, Chekiang and Hupeh where many Japanese soldiers are said to have been killed and wounded. These successes are said to be important victories.

Reports recently published by the Chinese press in Shanghai admitting that the counter offensives launched by Chinese forces against the Japanese occupied areas are a prelude to the general counter offensive to be launched by the Chinese some time later.

The "Chinese American Daily News" attaches great importance to the "regional counter offensive attacks" made by the Chinese at a time when negotiations between Japan and the United States are going on in Washington. The paper says in an editorial that by doing this the Chinese want to show their strength and to reveal the weakness of the Japanese military. These counter offensives it is said, will convince authorities at Washington that Japanese forces are no match even for Chinese forces.

The same paper said some weeks ago that Chinese forces might launch a general counter offensive three months later.

"Singapore Herald" on Washington Talks

Singapore, Sept. 2.

If on both sides there is less talk of immutable policies and frank recognition that the rapidly changing world situation demands some adaptability, at least in the interpretation of so-called fixed principles, half the battle of adjustment will be won, says the Japanese-owned "Singapore Herald," commenting on the Washington talks.

Two things need emphasis in Washington and London on the part of Japan, it says: First, it is not Japan's policy to threaten or attack American or British territory or interests or close the China market; second, it is Japan's consistent policy to avoid participation in the war.—Reuter.

Children's Hot Weather Health Troubles.

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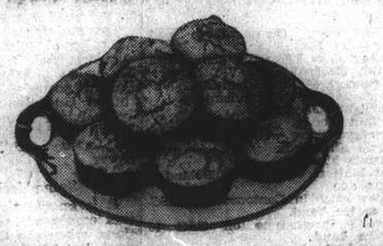

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

U.S. Magazines:

A Reader's Enquiry

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The various American magazines to which I subscribe have been arriving very irregularly of late and I had put this down to the difficulties of the shipping situation. I was, however, surprised to receive the following letter from the publishers of the "Reader's Digest" this morning:—

Dear Subscriber:

The United States Post Office Department informs us that your local authorities will not permit "The Reader's Digest" to be imported. Copies which we attempt to send are returned to us.

In view of this condition, it seems best to suspend your subscription until the Digest can once more be delivered to you safely. If you will let us know when that time comes, we shall at once reinstate your order for the full term remaining.

Please accept assurance of our appreciation of your friendship for and interest in our magazine.

Can either you, sir, or any of your readers elucidate the present position—in particular I should like to know which magazines are on the prohibited list as I have also failed to receive a number of quite innocuous technical magazines during recent months.

W.L.E.M.

Shanghai, Sept. 2.

***For information concerning the above see report on another page.—Ed.

Office Hours:

The Holiday Question

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—From the point of view of the man who is entirely absorbed by his business, holidays may perhaps mean nothing and may possibly detract from the daily amenities of life. But for the majority of employees, whatever the trade they engage in, a holiday means not only a well-earned rest, but an opportunity of doing useful work, even though it be a diversion from one's regular employment.

The cocktail or cabaret habitués are a very small fraction of local society and the wonder is that they work at all, whatever the time they stay in the office. I would rather have an employee who worked well and conscientiously for two hours a day than a laggard who shuffled through a long stretch of eight hours and did very little in the end.

It is no exaggeration to say that with exception of those who are paid in foreign currency, very few employees receive a living wage nowadays, for, to reach that figure, salaries would have to be increased at least in the same proportion as prices for necessaries have advanced. Therefore, let us not grudge those who work properly and are inadequately paid an occasional holiday, during which a great deal of useful work might be done outside the office.

WORK WHILE YOU SHOULD.

Shanghai, Sept. 1.

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7.30-12.10 Chinese Programme with News at 7.45 and 11.00 and Chinese lessor at 8.15
12.10 Indian Programme
12.30 Violin and Piano Solos
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in French
1.30 News in German
1.45 News in Russian
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Dance Music for the Connoisseur
3.30 Woman and Home, including a Short Story "Miss Bracegirdle does her Duty," at 3.50
4.30 Chinese Programme, including "The Foundations of Chinese Music," by Prof. Wei Chung-loh at 5.00, News at 5.20 and 6.00, and Commentary at 6.15
7.00 Czechoslovak Programme
7.30 Summer Evening Melodies
8.00 Relay of B.B.C. News, War Commentary and Listening Post
8.30 Kenneth Mackenzie's Request Programme Tel. 16967
9.00 News in English
9.20 A Message from H. E. the British Ambassador on the occasion of the second anniversary of Britain's participation in the European War (Read by John Harford)
9.30 "The Battle of Britain"—the dramatic achievements of the R.A.F. Fighter Command from Aug. 8—Oct. 31, 1940 (M.B.C. Recorded Programme)
10.00 Songs the Soldiers Sing
10.30 Music in the Home
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese

BBC

The main items in the London programme which can be heard on GSV in the 16 metre band and GSF in the 19 metre band are:—

p.m.
8.00 NEWS—War Commentary and Listening Post.
8.30 Happy days. A radio show with Sarah Churchill and Vic. Oliver.
9.15 A concert of Russian Music.
10.00 News and News Commentary.
10.15 Starlight. Jacqueline.
11.00 Britain Today.
11.15 Freedom Ferry. The work of the Clyde Shipyards.
11.30 Dance Music.
Midnight Matters of Moment. Poland a year ago.
7.30 News letter in Cantonese on GSG 16 metre band.
7.45 French Programme on GSG 16 metre band.
10.30 News letter in Cantonese on GSP 19 metre band.
10.30 News letter in Cantonese on GSP 16 metre band.

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12.00 Classical music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Assorted music (requests).
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Semi-classical music.
8.30 News in French.
8.35 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:
Werther.

Pattern of Nazi Conquest

By JOSEPH C. HARSH
Correspondent of "The Christian Science Monitor"

German soldiers breaking into the bursting larders of other nations have been overheard to remark "These people have been living much too well."

This was by no means a typical reaction when, after eight years of progressive National Socialist privation, a German soldier discovered how much better the outside world had been living. Thousands of them were nothing more in their mental attitudes than gawking counry boys on a summer tour into strange lands, excited by the novelty of their experiences.

Parisians have not yet recovered from the surprise of seeing German soldiers dash out of the ranks as their columns marched up the Champs Elysée, snatch a camera from a pocket and snap a photograph of their comrades in their triumphal entry.

But that remarks, a petty resentment of the higher standards of living, did prove more indicative of the basic German approach to conquered countries than the synthetic kindness which official military policy enforced in the first days of each conquest of 1940 and which won for a fleeting moment Germany's great opportunity of modern history.

Reason for Nazi Failure

It is the reason why the opportunity was lost why Germans are hated by their neighbours today as no people of Europe has been hated in modern times, and why Germany feels today that it cannot afford to lose the war.

Germany could have won Europe in 1939 and united it into a continental empire with the consent of the overwhelming mass of its peoples of all nationalities had Germany been capable of two things: conquering England in that year and refraining from the immediate exploitation of the conquered peoples. And it might even have been possible without the first ingredient, for the ordinary common people of Europe were ripe for unification into one political system in the summer of 1939 as they have not been ripe for unity since the days of Charlemagne. It could have been done if Germany had not proved essentially German in its moment of triumph and the German Army had not been only the weapon of Nazi economic and national imperialism.

A Lost Opportunity

But in its moment of historic opportunity Germany did prove German and the German Army did prove to be only an agency by which Naziism was trying to bend the other nations of Europe into a scheme of domination which had for its objective the subordination of "lesser breeds" to the material comfort of the German Volk. The opportunity was lost.

The laws of war provide carefully for the treatment of conquered populations. So long as the war is in progress their local civil government is not to be changed. They may not be deprived of their property without compensation. In all possible respects they are protected from exploitation until a treaty of peace is signed. Germany has observed the letter of the law. But she has found means of evading the spirit of the law which are phenomenal in their scope and effectiveness. "Looting" was elevated to an art.

The sum total of how much Germany has benefited from the occupied territories is a matter of speculation. But some things are known which provide a hint of how great the "loot" has been. A conquering army has a right to military supplies and public property. The extent of material acquired by this means is suggested by the official German announcement of the blockade against England of Aug. 18, 1940, which referred to the "securing for the benefit of German economy of enormous quantities of raw materials of every description in the European territories which had been cleansed of Germany's enemies."

Manipulated Currencies

Manipulation of conquered currencies is an important element in the technique. When Germany acquired the Sudetenland by the terms of the Munich agreement it captured approximately 3,000,000,000 Czech kronen. Six months later they occupied Bohemia and Moravia. Part of the captured kronen paid the costs of occupation. Another 900,000,000 kronen are estimated to have been spent for the direct acquisition of industrial and commercial property from private owners. Some 500,000,000 are understood to have been employed by a branch of the Dresdener Bank, the Nazi party's financial agency, through the Bohemian Discount Bank for further acquisition of Czech property.

Through some unknown channel, the Deutsche Bank found kronen with which it purchased a controlling interest in the Bohemian Union Bank. Since the captured kronen were claims on the Czechoslovakian Treasury, their use by this means meant that Germany or Germans bought heavily into the industrial and financial structure of the country with currency which is redeemable out of levies on the Czech taxpayer. Czechs thus paid for the purchase by Germans of their own property.

The same technique was employed even more shrewdly in the case of Poland. They acquired about 600,000,000 zlotys in the parts of Poland annexed outright to Germany. Then they issued a new zloty which they exchanged for old zlotys at par, but only for old zlotys actually in German-occupied Poland. This destroyed the value of old zlotys in parts of Poland occupied by Russia and Lithuania and also all zlotys which had been taken from the country by Polish refugees, but gave Germans full value for their own captured zlotys.

Same Technique Used

It is known that similar technique was employed, perhaps with variations, when the German armies went west, but by that time the operations were concealed beyond the point where figures are obtainable.

The most important element in saddling the cost of German war on conquered peoples will probably prove, when the final facts are known, to have been the Reichskreditkasse, a special bank set up to issue currency for occupied countries. It issued Reichskreditkassenschein, which were paper notes looking somewhat like German marks. These notes were made exchangeable for local currencies at fixed rates and the armies of occupation were provided with them.

It might have been only a device of convenience had the notes been a lien on the German Treasury. But they were not. They had to be accepted by the banks of issue of the occupied countries and in net effect amounted to an inflation of these currencies and therefore a charge on the taxpayers of the occupied countries.

Arbitary Exchange

Arbitrary rates of exchange gave Germany another lever with which to obtain the real wealth of occupied countries at low cost to themselves. In the case of France the Reichskreditkassenschein was made exchangeable at a rate of 20 francs to the mark. The entire issue of "Scheins" was a lien on the French treasury.

But Germans obtained them in terms of their own wages or incomes and then were able to buy with them in France French goods at frozen French prices. In effect the purchasing power of a German nearly doubled the moment he crossed the border into occupied France.

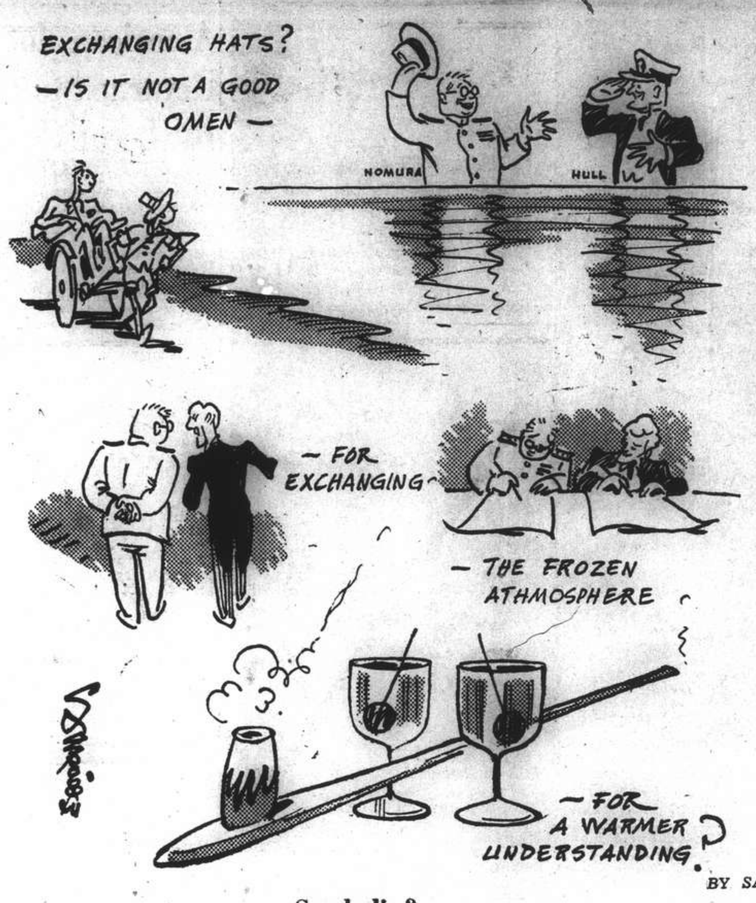
So great was this purchasing power of the German and so rigid were the rules and customs which prevented prices from going up to this disadvantage, or the removal of goods from the counters, that German occupation had the effect of a swarm of locusts. Shops which were bursting with goods of all kinds when German armies entered a city were swept bare.

Jewish Property Acquired

"Aryanization" was exploited to the full as a means of effecting the transfer of property into German hands, particularly in such countries as Czechoslovakia and Poland, where the purpose is to depress the economic status of the conquered peoples and build a German upper economic class as well as a German political ruling class. Jewish property was acquired by the German authorities at rates of compensation which were in effect confiscatory.

Channels of commerce were shifted by conquest to German advantage. Germany remained the only foreign market. And that market took goods at prices which it fixed.

War left enormous damage in its wake. Bridges were down, roads torn up, buildings destroyed. It also left unemployment. Germany tried to make the two problems solve each other by forcing the occupied authorities to embark on vast programmes of public works. It solved unemployment and it repaired the damages of war, but the projects were paid by the local governments in local currency which had to be inflated to meet the bills. One more charge on the conquered taxpayer.



Symbolic?

Franco-Thai Border Conference Said to Have Reached Stalemate

Bangkok, Sept. 2.

Bangkok's vernacular press quoted two Thai members of the Franco-Thai border-delimitation conference in Saigon as saying the conference had been stalemated.

The members said the French were insisting on retaining Wat Bantaisri, which the peace convention allotted to Thailand.

The question of the demilitarized zone also was still far from settled, it was said. The members also said that Japanese representatives to the conference had expressed no opinions but were closely watching developments.—United Press.

Churchill's Tribute to "Lady Hamilton"

The Shanghai office of United Artists has received a cable from London stating it is officially disclosed that during the Atlantic meeting, the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, and President Roosevelt saw the film "Lady Hamilton" aboard the battleship Prince of Wales.

The Premier has now seen the film four times. When the picture was finished he turned to the officers and said: "I thought this film would interest you, Gentlemen, some of whom have so recently been under fire of the enemy in a matter of equal historic importance."

The reference was to the Trafalgar scenes in the film and to the battleship Prince of Wales having been in action against the Bismarck.

This is a tremendous tribute to Korda's epic picture which is due to be shown in Shanghai sometime in the future.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF SEPTEMBER 3, 1871

From Macao: The China Mail learns from Macao that the pirates there have been unusually lively since the departure of the Anglo-Chinese fleet. An incident took place only yesterday afternoon August 27, which illustrates both the daring of the pirates and the ingenuity of the fishermen in the neighbourhood. It appears that two piratical boats fell upon a fishingboat just outside the harbour, and were making short work of its contents, when a large number of fishing junks in the vicinity formed a cordon round the marauders, while a message was at once despatched inside the harbour for assistance. The Macao Government at once got together a force and sent them to the place where the pirates were cooped up by the fishermen. But the pirates thus brought to bay, had one mode of escape, though their two boats could not be saved. They had the shore on their lee, and the crews found their way to leeward, leaving the boats to look after themselves. Four of the natives from the freebooters' junks were caught, however, and the junks were secured. It is said that one or two casualities occurred, among the fishermen, one of which proved fatal.

Londoners Beat Nazi "Blitz": How British A.R.P. Works

A STAFF correspondent of the "Sydney Morning Herald" here describes how London's A.R.P. defenders fight the terrors of Nazi bombing. A vast and intricate organization has been built up, and it responds instantly to the call of danger.

They leaned against the crumbling wall, two grimy and blackened figures, groggy with fatigue. They looked like demons from the pit in the smoke clouds that billowed lazily from the smouldering temple and hung heavily on the early morning air. They peered at me as I approached from red-rimmed and streaming eyes.

Down the street I could see, through the red haze that hung over everything like a bloody curtain, their colleagues fighting the continually-spreading flames.

Have a drink I said, and handed them two bottles of stingo.

I was grateful to the seventeenth century brewer who had had the imagination to realize that there are times when a man needs something stronger than strong brown ale; and I was grateful for the instinct that in peaceful Canberra five years before had induced me to continue reading a boring biography of an 18th century Shropshire squire to the point where the mention of stingo aroused my interest. I was even more grateful for the chance that led me, at four o'clock in the morning, after a night of terror, to a little "pub" that not only had it, but in the interests of humanity (as the publican put it), was prepared to open during unauthorized hours.

Devoted Workers

I realized that my hell of the past ten hours was mild compared with that of these men and the thousands of others in the A.R.P. services—men and women—who had spent their night constantly exposed to the danger of bombs and fire. I, at least, had been able to take cover whenever I felt inclined.

Nice work, brother, one of my companions said to me as the bottles were finished, and his colleague grunted assent. We better get back to it, one of them said, and they left me to join a band at work where a new blaze had started.

A Remarkable Character

As I walked down the road, picking my way through wreckage and over debris, dodging falling flakes of fire and daintily skirting the few unexploded gas mains, ambulances, mostly with girls at the wheel, clamoured past, repair workers rushed hither and thither, squads searched busily for unexploded high explosives, and wardens directed pedestrian movement. I was seeing now the results that had been produced by the pressing of buttons or the ringing of telephones which I had watched in one section of the vast organization when the sirens sounded hours before. My friend Robin, of the river fire-fighters, had taken me there because it was his night off—at least it was his night off till the sirens sounded. He left me then to race to his float.

I watched him run the two or three hundred yards like an athlete, and thought. I wish I could hope to be like that at 60. The thought moved me to recall his background. A man of independent means (his ancestors made money printing banknote paper, much of it for Australia), he was a commander in the Navy in the last war, later a Fleet Air Arm pilot, and latterly an authority on the domestic history of England. He is in the river fire-fighting services voluntarily because he is too old for the active fighting services.

Not So Bad

Now, with the "blitz" over I wondered how he had fared, and made for his headquarters. I found him at the river manipulating pumps which were feeding water to the fire-fighters in the city.

How goes it? I asked.

Not so bad, he replid. We've got 57 holes in the boat from flying splinters, but they're all small and easily repaired. None of us hurt. One of the blokes on one of the other boats was unlucky. Blown overboard by blast and his equipment dragged him down before we could get to him. By the way, change that appointment from tonight till tomorrow, will you? We won't be through here until late tonight.

He had already been working under intense strain for at least eight hours, and was cheerfully contemplating another fifteen or sixteen hours of uninterrupted labour.

Unquenchable Spirit

This is the unquenchable spirit that moves all the people, people of all classes, I thought. I recalled the unquestioning way in which the firemen with whom I shared my stingo accepted the fact that they must work till they dropped from sheer exhaustion; and I recalled the unemotional manner in which slips of girls at an ambulance station I had visited earlier responded to hurry calls when the "blitz" was at its height.

Coming with me, one of them called to me lightly as she was about to set out on a drive of two or three miles through an almost continuous hail of bombs.

I'm ashamed to say that I treated her invitation lightly, and gave some airy reply. I must, in honesty, confess that I was not courageous enough to go.

How It Works

In these personal glimpses of individuals are expressed the characteristics of the thousands of men and women working within the organization for civilian defence in Britain. Created in the early stage of the war, it has been vastly improved with the lessons of experience. The best way to convey some idea of the structure of the organization is to follow through the moves that occur from the moment a "blitz" threatens until it finishes. For 24 hours a day a highly organized army of "spotters" watches the movement of German planes. The moment they "pick them up" they send out a hurry call of the direction they are taking. In every city or town in their path the sirens sound, and the air raid precautions machinery begins to operate. The nerve centre is the central control room. It is from there that the innumerable services are primarily directed.

Wardens take their posts to organize local assistance, and fire spotters—a duty for which practically everybody in London can be conscripted—hurry to strategic points on roof-tops throughout the city. Fire and ambulance services are given the alert call or stand-by with emergency orders. Simultaneously, the rally call is sent to members of the rescue repair, stretcher, decontamination, civilian death, or bomb disposal services.

Women, either voluntarily or as paid officers, take part in practically all these services. In fire-fighting they have a definite place in the Auxiliary Fire Service, an organization which has been created from both volunteers and full-time workers to supplement the normal fire-fighting organization. In the parallel body, the Auxiliary Ambulance Service, many of the car drivers are women, a substantial number of them on a voluntary basis. They are subject to the same discipline as their male colleagues, and wear a feminine version of the customary peace-time uniform of these officials.

Women Helpers

These women workers are purely part of the civilian defence organization, unlike the numerous women's auxiliaries attached to the services in full-time capacity, such as the Women's Auxiliary Air Force (W.A.A.F.), the Auxiliary Territorial Service (A.T.S.), the Women's Royal Naval Service (W.R.N.S.), and the First Aid and Nursing Yeomanry (F.A.N.Y.). Members of these organizations are specifically linked to the services in much the same manner as the Home Guard is linked to the Army as distinct from civilian defence services.

Control

The whole of the civilian services are under the supreme direction of the Ministry of Home Security, which has subdivided administration into regions, groups, boroughs, districts, and sectors. In the case of the London fire services, for example, control is primarily from a headquarters to a superintendent's station, which control districts, which are divided into subdistricts, composed of stations.

The object of this form of administration is to achieve rapid mobilization of forces where danger is greatest, but controversy has arisen whether this has been achieved with maximum efficiency.

I propose to discuss this aspect in my next article, pointing out defects which experts declare have been revealed, particularly as they might apply in any basic A.R.P. organization developed in Australia.

Reward Offered For News On Train Sabotage

A reward of 200,000 francs has been offered by the Prefecture of Police, according to the Paris Radio, for information which might lead to the arrest of those responsible for the derailment of a freight train at Epinay-sur-Seine, near Paris.

According to a United States dispatch from Vichy, all the nuts holding the rails had been unscrewed, as a result of which 60 freight cars were derailed. The railway line through Epinay is used for German troop trains.—From British News Service.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH

President Roosevelt's Labour Day broadcast to the United States will go down in history as a striking document, and an inspiring appeal to the American people to redouble their efforts in assisting democracy to destroy the evils of Nazism and Fascism which threaten the world. His indictment of Hitler should impress American Labour with the fact that he is opposed to their way of thought and living, for no group of Americans more than Labour has realized more clearly what Nazi domination has meant to workers unfortunate enough to come under its sway. The deprivation of freedom which threatens them, should Hitler win this war, is sufficient incentive to them to go all out in providing the democracies with all that is necessary to bring about the destruction of Hitler and all that he stands for. The world must be restored to its former foundations of individual liberty upon which a new order may be built but not such as is contemplated by the aggressor states.

Observers profess to see certain significances in what President Roosevelt said, or did not say. For example failure to mention Japan specifically as amongst the aggressor nations is taken to mean that he was leaving the way open for an adjustment of the Far Eastern situation. The President, however, renewed his warning that there can be no compromise with aggressor nations, and that is inferred to mean that the United States will continue a firm stand in whatever dealings with Japan are entered into. Undoubtedly it was wise of the President to say nothing at this juncture which might prejudice the conversations which are going on between the two countries; but it would be a great mistake to believe that his omission in this connection comes from anything more than a desire to leave the field as open as possible for the discussions which have been initiated. It may very well be that those talks will come to nothing, but it is clear that President Roosevelt by his reticences is doing nothing likely to contribute to that unfortunate result.

On the other hand he has said much. He has assured Russia and China that their positions as enemies of aggression will not in any way be endangered in the event of a peaceful settlement of the outstanding issues between the United States and Japan, while his appeal to the nation's workers to increase armament production and provide greater assurance that war supplies will be delivered safely is to be taken as an indication to Japan as well as Germany that the United States will continue aid to both China and Russia. There is, therefore, no change in the American attitude with regard to any of the democracies to whose assistance the United States has gone. The democracies will find no diminution of the help which is already being rendered, but rather a desire to increase it in every possible way in order that victory shall be assured. The President has said nothing which suggests that the United States Government is prepared or preparing for ultimate intervention in the struggle, but that does not permit of the inference that, if the interests of the United States were threatened by future developments, that country would be at all slow in the defence of its interests.

The broadcast was then a domestic utterance with highly important external significations, the chief of which has reference to the situation in the Far East. While there can be no appeasement, no truckling to aggression in any part of the world, President Roosevelt has made it clear time and time again that the last thing the United States want is war. That reluctance to engage in bloodshed must not be taken as a sign of weakness; nor should his insistence on the fact that his country is not a warlike one. The President has spoken with the authority which comes from the existence of a united country behind him. His sentiments are those of the vast majority of the people over whose destinies he presides, and he has made it just as plain now as he has on other occasions, that the masses of the Americans are behind the democracies in their struggle to defend their old freedoms. From that struggle they will emerge victorious, and it might be as well for those, who apparently contemplate an extension of the war to the Far East, to remember that defeat invariably carries some disadvantages.

FINNS' SAD LOT

The perfidy of Hitler's Germany has never been more clearly demonstrated than by the statement made by two representative Finns in Stockholm, and carried by the Tass News Agency. Finland, they say, has suffered more in the past ten weeks than during the whole of the former campaign against Russia. Germany, they claim, has thrown the whole burden of war in the extreme northern sector upon the Finnish army, but is rendering insufficient assistance in the matter of armament. The German air force is giving little support to Finnish land operations, with the result that the Finns are suffering very high casualties, while the German troops have drained Finland of food supplies so that the population is starving. Hitler is apparently determined to wage war upon the Russians to the last Finn. Failure to give the Finns sufficient air support can be explained in two ways. Either the Germans have not enough aeroplanes to divert sufficient force to Finland, or, what is more probable, Hitler is completely callous and indifferent to what happens to the Finns so long as they contribute towards the invasion of Russia.

Finland, which suffered sufficiently during the war of 1939, and was commencing to get her economic system into some degree of order, was persuaded to throw in its lot with Germany ostensibly for the purpose of recovering the territory which had been lost to the Soviet. The Germans appear to have assisted them to the extent of the division which was passed through Sweden, but it now seems that those men were sent to live on the land, and that whatever supplies went forward were not sufficient. Possibly that was due to the necessity for devoting more attention to forwarding war material rather than food, and the result is that Finnish supplies, not yet up to the pre-1939 mark, have been depleted by the voracious appetites of the German soldiery, who are not to be expected to have much compunction about the sufferings of the people who after all are their allies.

What is happening in Finland has occurred in every country which the Germans have penetrated, either forcibly, or with the consent of misguided governments. The Balkan nations, whether occupied by force or fraud, have been completely despoiled, even those whose troops are actually fighting on the side of the Axis Powers. In the Ukraine, Germany, which has gutted Rumania, is gallantly fighting to the very last Rumanian. The case of Hungary is the same. Bulgaria whose troops together with German divisions are being massed along the Turkish border is in precisely the same predicament. Even Iran, while the Germans were trying to persuade its Government to join the Axis cause, was reduced to starvation by the iniquitous purchase of foodstuffs at prices which proved a temptation to unscrupulous monopolists. In other countries which have been overrun by the German forces the story is the same, but far worse. Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and occupied France have been ruthlessly despoiled, by force if necessary but generally by the fraudulent manipulation of those countries' currencies. Whether this is merely part of the German system of plunder, or is designed to afford as much relief as possible to the demand upon Germany's own reserves remains to be seen, but the lot of any country which by one means or another allows the Germans within its borders is in every case a sad one.

There have been rumours abroad that the Finns were preparing to negotiate a separate peace with Russia. They were supported by the story of the withdrawal of the Russians from the Karelian border to their former frontier. But there does not seem to be much truth in the story. Firstly, it cannot be believed that Russia would make peace with the Finns so long as their country afforded Germany a base from which to attack Russia in the extreme north; secondly, it is not to be believed that the Finns are in any position to expel the Germans from their territory; and, thirdly, the Germans would not permit them to make peace anyhow. It is a regrettable fact that the Finns, having entered into combination with the Germans, have been as surely drawn within the scope of the Axis as has any other nation which has not done so so willingly. That there should be discontent in Finland is only natural in the circumstances, but that discontent arises from the fact that Germany is constitutionally unable to understand anything but the service of her own interests.

Impassable Pavements

The use of the Bund jetties by "chicken boats" has brought into being a number of fresh problems for the Council, most of which have been dealt with as satisfactorily as can be expected, so long as the jetties at which these boats formerly loaded and unloaded are kept from use by the Japanese authorities. But within recent weeks a new nuisance has been created by the crowds of would-be passengers on these boats camping out on the Bund pavements with all their kit, babies and attendant hawkers, until such time as they can board the boats. Pedestrians are often forced to walk in the roadway owing to these crowds and as at certain times the traffic along the Bund is heavy, they have been forced to take risks which would otherwise have been unnecessary. The police do not appear up to now to have made any serious attempt to keep open at least a thoroughfare through these crowds or to control the nuisance as the public have a right to expect. They have admittedly many and hard duties to perform, and this may seem a small matter. It should not be difficult, however, to see that these crowds are kept under control, if it is necessary for them to be parked on the pavements at all. Nothing drastic is called for, but something should certainly be done.

One-Day Matches

The suggestion has been made that one-day cricket matches should be introduced after the war instead of the three-day matches which have hitherto been the feature of first class cricket. One-day matches are now being played in England owing to war conditions, and they have proved immensely popular with the players and the public alike. There was something wrong with first-class cricket before the war, as the receipts of many of the county clubs proved. Huge scores were compiled at a painfully slow speed. Batsmen seemed more worried to guard their averages than to get runs quickly. Bowlers were sometimes content to keep the scoring down instead of going all out to get wickets. A result was that many matches lacked interest, and spectators were kept hanging about watching displays of skill that got the players' sides nowhere. There were many suggestions made as to how this could be got round—widening the wickets legislating against too perfect pitches, and scores of others. But county cricket being such an institution, cutting the length of matches to one day was not seriously considered. The experiences in this war have shown, however, that shortening the matches has improved rather than detracted from the game, and those who have hesitated in the past to interfere with time-honoured customs have had demonstrated to them the fact that their fears were groundless. One-day matches may have the effect of keeping in first class cricket many a good youngster who has not been able to spare the time to play after leaving the university. Many an excellent cricketer has had to give up the game except for Saturday afternoons because he has had to earn his living elsewhere, and has not been able to persuade his employers to allow him three days off at a time to play for his country. These young players will be kept in the first ranks if the one-day match is made permanent, and the whole of cricket will benefit accordingly. It is hoped that the many problems—financial and otherwise—which will have to be overcome before the one-day first-class match is introduced will not prevent the M.C.C. from giving it their full consideration.

STRAY NOTES

Aug. 30.—I seem always to be finding fault with things that novelists say about birds.... but here is a most unusual case. The story is particularly insistent on the question of dates: it begins by saying that it is "late September": it recounts how the Bright Young Thing is led down the garden path by the Not Very Bright Young Man to admire the Michaelmas Daisies when they again drag in dates, by agreeing that Michaelmas Day falls on the 29th. Then some days later (which must bring us at least to the end of September) the Bright Young Thing takes a walk on the downs and sits on a gate listening to the song of a Lark while she tries to make up her mind about marrying the N.V.B.Y.M.: and just as she decides that the answer is in the negative—"the lark dropped to the earth" or "into the grass": but he prefers to show his knowledge of natural history by pointing out that larks build their nests on the ground—at the same time hinting at a pretty domestic picture which may make the B.Y.T. think a bit. So here we are at the end of September (or possibly in October) when a lark "drops to the nest": the fact that no lark would ever be such a fathead as to drop straight into its nest does not matter (actually it lands some way off and runs to it). The main point is that anyone with the slightest knowledge of birds must know that the lark's breeding season in England is from April to July (possibly from March) and that after bringing up two broods there would be no use for the nest after the end of August at latest; and since larks only use their nests for incubation, etc., none but a crazy lark would drop into an empty nest at the end of September. And the author of this tale? None other than that brilliant biologist H. G. Wells who has given us such magnificent work as "The Outline of History" and "The Science of Life" (co-author)—but who apparently has never taken the trouble to study the habits of birds. —E.S.W.

* * *

It happens that your true dull minds are generally preferred for public employ, and especially promoted to city honours—your keen intellects, like razors, being considered too sharp for common service.—*Washington Irving.*

* * *

A further objection to force is, that you impair the object by your very endeavours to preserve it. The thing you fought for is not the thing you recover; but depreciated, sunk, wasted, and consumed in the contest.—*Edmund Burke.*

* * *

Abstract liberty, like other mere abstractions, is not to be found. Liberty inheres in some sensible object; and every nation has formed to itself some favourite point, which by way of eminence becomes the criterion of their happiness.—*Edmund Burke.*

* * *

There are two opposite ways by which some men get into notice—one by talking a vast deal and thinking a little, and the other by holding their tongues, and not thinking at all. By the first, many a vapouring, superficial pretender acquires the reputation of a man of quick parts—by the other, many a vacant dunderpate, like the owl, the stupidest of birds, comes to be complimented by a discerning world with all the attributes of wisdom.—*Washington Irving.*

CANADIAN AIRCRAFT

Ralph Pickard Bell, Canada's Director-General of Aircraft Production, Department of Munitions and Supply in Ottawa, appears to have a new recipe for running a Government department branch, states the "Christian Science Monitor." Reflections of what it is come from all corners of Canada's hard-pressed aircraft industry, upon whose modest peacetime shoulders was suddenly thrust an overwhelming war burden. After considerable staggering, the industry is, today, stepping out firmly on its feet.

Mr. Bell certainly leads the column, with the enthusiasm, not to say truculent challenge of one of his college teams. He played everything there was to play at Mount Allison University. (His maternal great-grandfather, Dr. Humphrey Pickard, was the first President of Bell's Alma Mater). He has carried over this "team" spirit into industry and his messages, sent out to aircraft factories in the form of posters to be nailed up on the walls were not unlike the last-minute pep talks from a team captain as the game begins.

Here is one of them:

TO AIRCRAFT WORKERS OF CANADA:

Yours is a privilege enjoyed by comparatively few in this titanic struggle for the preservation of the right to live as free men and women. To be actually working with your own hands in the creation of a training plane which may produce for Canada and the Empire another Bishop, or a Barker, or a McLaren! Perhaps to have a part in the construction of a Hurricane which will some day play a decisive role in the great air battle over Britain. Or a Bolingbroke which may wing its way across the Channel to blast successfully a German invasion port on the French coast. Or it may be you're a Hampden, a bomb from which may some day devastate Hitler's very headquarters in Berlin itself!

If you were sure this one you're working on now were that "ship," you'd take particular pride to see that every last detail was perfect, wouldn't you? Maybe it is! A bit of carelessness, a sloppy fit, some little thing not just right, even on a trainer, may cost some boy his life. A little more on your part and that same lad may live to win the Victoria Cross! You have been singled out to participate in such responsibility. What an honour!

At the very time that I write this personal message to you men and women in the aircraft plants of Canada, German bombers are blasting British homes and murdering defenceless women and children. Yet, sufficient planes and pilots from Canada to blockade the skies over Berlin and these brutal German gangsters would cringe and cover like the cowards they are.

WHEN? IT'S UP TO YOU!
WHAT A CHALLENGE!

Ralph P. Bell,
Director General of Aircraft Production,
Ottawa.

A few weeks ago certain matters of vital importance to Canada's aircraft industry were hanging fire, due to the impossibility of getting a decision out of England. Mr. Bell decided to go over to see what he could do on the spot. He breakfasted one morning in Montreal, climbed on a bomber, and breakfasted the following morning in England. Two weeks later he was back in Canada with everything he had gone for accomplished and satisfactorily to all concerned. His return trip is an epic in aviation and a world's record that may stand for a long while. He breakfasted in England and dined that same evening in Montreal—a nonstop, 14-hour daylight flight. When his plane landed in Canada it had gas enough in it to turn around and fly back to England again.

Only Fourteen Hours from Europe

This incident has impressed itself on the minds of thinking people all over the North American Continent. Only fourteen hours from Europe! America and its outposts are not immune or inaccessible to the bombers of Germany as North Americans had thought after all. The slogan of the Aircraft Branch is "The Maximum of Action and the Minimum of Red Tape," and this permeates every office in the outfit.

Several colourful figures are associated with Mr. Bell in the drive for aircraft development and production: J. A. D. McCurdy, the first man who ever flew in the British Empire. Charles H. Day, one-time Chief Engineer of the Glenn L. Martin Company; latterly in charge of all aircraft production for the Chinese Government. A. K. Tylee, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Air Force during the World War; the first Air Commodore in the Royal Canadian Air Force appointed to organize it originally. T. W. Siers, known throughout Canada as one of the greatest authorities on maintenance and overhaul in the Dominion, the man who developed the system of "cold weather starting" by oil dilution in aircraft, which has contributed so much to winter flying in Canada and elsewhere throughout the world.

This is no organization of "yes" men, but a team of keen-minded, hard-working individuals who battle out their differences of opinion and reach common conclusions that reflect the considered opinion of the group.

Mr. Bell says that anything that has been accomplished in the production of aircraft in Canada is attributable to the industry itself; that all he and his organization do is to try to provide the necessary facilities and orders, and to clear bottlenecks when they occur. Insisting that Canada has a just right to be proud of its aircraft industry but that any credit that is due is due the industry itself, Mr. Bell points out that for the four years preceding the war, the entire Canadian aircraft industry had less than 1,000 employees, and had not turned out 50 machines or done a million dollars' worth of business in a year.

Today, the industry has 25,000 employees—and they are increasing at an average rate of about 500 a week—is turning out an average of over 40 planes a week or approximately as many per week as it formerly turned out in a year, and has rising $200,000,000 worth of business on its books.

Born, reared, and educated in the Maritime Provinces, with a background of training and experience in machinery, hardware, lumber, fishing, and shipping, of the many types of businesses Mr. Bell has managed in his day aircraft has never been one. Nor is he a flier, except in his younger days to learn to "take up a crate." Yet as he rounds out his first year as Director of Canada's Aircraft Production, he has the entire industry solidly behind him.

He has learned to know them and their troubles. He gets out among workmen as well as executives, and they know he knows whether or not they are doing a good job. He likes men who work with their hands. Canada's aircraft industry has been a "small time" affair. War has forced it to expand into Big Business. Mr. Bell has believed in the industry, and that has comforted officers and men in their day of sore distress.

There's no more picturesque figure in the rabbit warren of temporary wooden Munitions and Supply buildings in Ottawa than Ralph Bell. He is well-dressed, well-groomed, combines Yankee hustle with "Bluenose" independence—or stubbornness. His easy flow of profanity is as decorative as his ties. He is a fresh easterly breeze in the Department and he has "gone to town" on his job. His native Maritimes are proud of him. Ottawa likes him, and the Canadian Aircraft Industry is glad to let him call the tune.

IN PARENTHESIS

Snobbish

Poor Neighbour (trying to become acquainted): Er, ah, that was a magnificent new radio the furniture company delivered to your house this afternoon.

Snobbish Mr. Wealtho: Yes, you must raise your window some time and hear it.

* * *

From Here and There

Strange, that a divorce should cost more than a marriage, but, then, a divorce is worth more.

"A fellow just told me I look like you."
"Where is he? I'll shoot him."
"Too late, pal. I threw his body in the river."

"Jane's all the world to me. What would you advise me to do?"
"See more of the world, my boy."

Ned: So that girl turned a deaf ear when you wanted to give her a beautiful solitaire?
Ted: Exactly, stone deaf.

"Hubby, dear, Jack kissed me last night."
"Hmm, how many times?"
"Listen, I came to confess, not to brag."

He: So you think my novel will get recognition?
She: Absolutely. The fellow you stole it from is bound to recognize it.

"How long does the average marriage last?"
"Well, if you marry Helen, I'll give you six months."
"Huh! The Judge will give me two years if I don't marry Helen."

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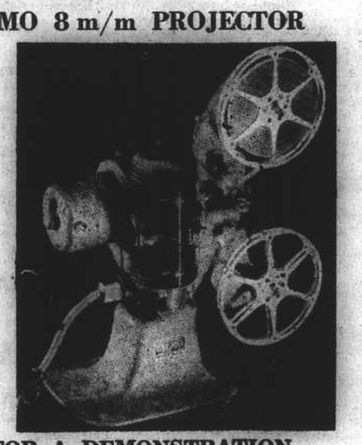
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THE SPORTS PAGE

Cards Pick Up Few Percentage Points by Beating Pirates; Dodgers Down Braves by 6-5

New York, Sept. 1.

ST. Louis Cardinals picked up a few percentage points when they downed the Pittsburgh Pirates twice today, while the Brooklyn Dodgers were taking one game and being held to a tie in the other.

The Cards won the opener 5 to 3 behind the nine hit hurling of Ernest White who pitched shutout ball after the first inning. The St. Louis club knotted the score in third frame and then added single runs in the sixth and eighth innings.

The second game was called in the eighth inning with the St. Louis nine leading 6 to 3. "Tex" Pollet, a rookie from Houston, went the full route for the Cards and held the Pirates to six hits.

Dodgers Down Braves

After a fifteen inning battle the Dodgers came through with a 6 to 5 victory over the Boston Braves. Boston piled up a four run lead in the first two innings but in the eighth the Dodgers knotted the score. In the tenth frame both clubs scored single runs but finally the Dodgers pushed over the necessary counter.

The opener went so long that the second game was ended by darkness in the sixth inning, with the score locked at two all. The Dodgers opened the scoring by getting a lone run in the fourth. Boston forged ahead with a two run rally in the fifth and in the final frame the Dodgers tied the count. Freddie Fitzsimmons allowed the Braves only two hits while three boston hurlers were touched for six safeties.

Cincinnati's Reds divided their double bill with the Chicago Cubs, taking the opener 2 to 1 but dropping the 10 inning night cap 5 to 4.

Paul Derringer was back in old time form and held the Cubs to six hits. Both of the Cincinnati runs were scored in the fourth inning.

In the second game the Cubs came from behind to score two runs in the ninth and knot the score and then rushed over the deciding score in the tenth inning.

Giants Tighter Grip

The New York Giants tightened their grip on fifth place by twice defeating the lowly Philadelphia Phillies.

The Giants took the first game 7 to 2 with Bob Carpenter hurling a four hit game and allowing no runs after the second inning.

Ha Schumacher and Bob Bowman handled the hurling assignment in the second fray, which went 10 innings and was won by the Giants 4 to 3. Schumacher held the Phillies scoreless for six innings and was relieved on permitting three scores in the seventh and eighth innings.

Red Sox Climb to Third Place

Joe Crinin's Boston Red Sox crawled up into third place in the American League when they took a pair of free scoring games from the Washington Athletics today. They won the opener 13 to 9 and the night cap 10 to 2.

The Boston outfit nicked six Washington burlers for 31 hits for one of their best slugging days of the year. They won the first game with a seven run rally in the eighth inning and put the night cap on ice with a six run scoring spree in the sixth inning.

Joe Dobson, a Boston Rookie, limited the Senators to five hits in the second game and hurled shutout ball after the second inning.

Yankees' Lead Cut to 19 Games

The lead of the New York Yankees was cut to 19 games when they divided a twin bill with the Philadelphia Athletics. The Yanks won the opener 13 to 11 and dropped the second half of the Labour Day bill 5 to 1.

New York had a decided off day making three errors in the first game and in the second they lacked their usual punch and could turn 11 hits into only one run.

The Cleveland Indians, early season league leaders, slipped into fourth place by dropping a twin bill with the second place Chicago White Sox. Chicago won the first game 7 to 5 and then took the night cap, which went 12 innings, by a 4 to 3 count.

Thornton Lee won the opener even though nicked for 13 hits. John Rigney went the full route in the second game, allowing only nine hits for 12 innings and hurling shutout ball after the second inning.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

American League

	W.	L.	Pct
New York	89	45	.664
Chicago	70	64	.522
Boston	69	64	.519
Cleveland	65	64	.504
Detroit	64	69	.481
St. Louis	58	73	.443
Philadelphia	58	73	.443
Washington	53	74	.417

National League

St. Louis	83	45	.648
Brooklyn	83	46	.643
Cincinnati	70	55	.560
Pittsburgh	67	59	.532
New York	62	66	.484
Chicago	57	74	.435
Boston	52	75	.409
Philadelphia	36	90	.286

—United Press.

National League

FIRST GAME

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	2	6	1
Chicago	1	6	0
Batteries: Derringer and Lombardi; Mooty and McCullough.			
Pittsburgh	3	9	1
St. Louis	5	11	0
Batteries: Heinzelman and Davis; White and W. Cooper.			
Philadelphia	2	4	3
New York	7	8	3
Batteries: Hughes, Beck and Livingston, Harman; Carpenter and Danning.			
Boston	5	12	1
Brooklyn	6	14	3
Batteries: Early, Errickson, Johnson, Tobin, Salvo, Hutchings and Berres; Davis, Allen, Casey and Owen, Franks.			

SECOND GAME

Boston	2	2	0
Brooklyn	2	6	1
Batteries: Javery, Johnson, Errickson and Montgomery, Berres; Fitzsimmons and Owen.			
(Called at the sixth inning because of darkness).			
Cincinnati	4	5	1
Chicago	5	13	0
Batteries: Vander Meer, Beggs and West; Evans, Pressnell and Schefening, McCullough.			
Philadelphia	3	11	1
New York	4	12	1
Batteries: Blanton, Beck and Warren; Schumacher, Bowman and Danning.			
Pittsburgh	3	8	2
St. Louis	6	8	1
Batteries: Klinger and Baker; Pollett and Mancuso, W. Cooper.			
(Called at the end of eighth inning because of darkness).			

American League

FIRST GAME

Chicago	7	10	1
Cleveland	5	13	2
Batteries: Lee and Tresh; Bagby, Brown, Eisenstat and Desautels.			
St. Louis	5	13	2
Detroit	9	15	1
Batteries: Harris, Caster, Newlin, McKain and Swift; Ferrell, Benton, Newsom and Tebbetts.			
New York	13	19	3
Philadelphia	11	12	1
Batteries: Chandler, Branch and Dickey, Rosar; Harris, Ferrick, Hadley and Wagner.			
Washington	9	14	0
Boston	13	18	3
Batteries: Carrasquel, Kennedy, Zuber, Masterson and Evans; Harris, Ryba, Potter, Wilson and Peacock.			

SECONDS GAMES

New York	1	11	0
Philadelphia	5	11	0
Batteries: Russo, Stanceu and Silvestri; Beckman and Hayes.			
Washington	2	5	3
Boston	10	13	0
Batteries: Anderson, Sundra and Early; Dobson and Pytlak.			
Chicago	4	13	2
Cleveland	3	9	1
Batteries: Bigney and Turner; Milnar, Gromek and Desautels.			
St. Louis	8	12	1
Detroit	16	20	1
Batteries: Niggeling, Auker, Ostermueller, Kramer and Ferrell; Newhouser, Manders, Gorsica and Sullivan.			

Holes-in-One Seem Incredible— But They're True

It is quite a time since one heard of a hole-in-one locally, though so many of the holes on local courses can be reached from the tee. According to statistics on these freak shots the record holder is Alex Herd, who was 73 last April. Last year or the year before he had a wonderful round of 68 at Moor Park and he may yet do his twentieth hole in one; at present, and for ac onsiderable time, there is waiting for him a gold club to celebrate the achievement; but the score still sticks at nineteen. Thirteen of these aces were made at Coombe Hill. Curiously enough, Harry Vardon only once did a hole in one and that was when he was not playing serious golf but recuperating after a severe illness.

Next to Herd comes James Braid with 14, and J. T. Smillie a Troon amateur, with a handicap of scratch, has 13, W. H. Fowler has 12 (on ten different courses) and J. H. Taylor ten. One of Taylor's aces was in the Open at the second hole at Prestwich, and this followed the fearful ordeal of hanging about whilst his partner created a record for a hole in the Open—by taking fourteen shots at the first; this shows what nerve control can do.

Two in a Row!

There are pages of records connected with the perfect fluke. One of the most remarkable feats was that of A. Duthie, professional at the Vancouver Golf and Country Club, who had two successive holes in one, the first an iron shot and the second a brassie hot at a 200 yard uphill hole.

There is hope for golfing rabbits, as the twelfth at Walton Heath (172 yards), by a young fellow of 81, the 11th at Stoke Poges (156 yards) by another of 74 and at Galt (Ontario), a hole of 196 yards, by a player of 79 can show. But the rabbit is not likely to be played home by a brass band as happened in the last named case.

And some players start the performance much too soon in life. A. H. Toorood, professional to Kingston Beach Golf Club, must have been a proud man when his eight-year-old son holed out from 100 yards with his tee shot. There have been others almost as young who have done the deed, but only one of them became famous, this being P. B. Lucas, who at ten years of age defeated the third at Prince's, Sandwich, 154 yards.

Some Sad Stories

There are masses of figures about holes halved in one, players on the same side in a fourball doing the trick and so on, and some curious facts.

The saddest story was of two players playing with identical balls at Banstead Downs — both balls were new, one was in the hole, the other on the edge and neither player knew which was his ball and neither could claim the ace. Nearly as sad was the case of a foursome finishing almost in the dark with the match depending on this hole. One ball could not be found, and was eventually given up as lost and with it the match, and the ball was in the hole all the time.

A lady also holed out in one in a stroke competition, gave up the ball as lost and went back and played another, holed out in five and thus wasted four strokes.

P. S. Widdup Makes 10th Hole in One

While playing golf on the Hungjao Golf course on Thursday, August 28, P. S. Widdup made the 10th hole in one while playing with B. G. Coyle.

When Man and Mount Co-ordinate

The co-ordination of man and mount, the fluid motion, and the powerful drive necessary to carry 1,350 lb. over a 4 ft. 6 in. double oxer jump is all revealed in the above picture. The rider is an officer from the Cuban army and he is shown putting his horse through its paces in a military contest.

Manley-Almeida, Monk-Ward in Final of Bowls Championship

STAGING a sensational rally after an indifferent start, G. N. Manley and T. G. J. d'Almeida entered the final bracket of the Lawn Bowls Pairs Championship yesterday afternoon when they eliminated the strongly favoured combination of A. Marshall and A. McLean after a thrilling tussle which resulted in a 20-15 victory. After the first four ends it seemed that the Yangtszepoo men would come through easy winners as they had amassed a lead of 10 shots.

Meanwhile, in the other semi-final tussle held yesterday, last year's runners-up, W. J. Monk and W. J. Ward had a surprisingly easy time in defeating the Portuguese combination of H. A. Ozorio and F. Machado winning by 31-10. While the winners were in their finest fettle, the losers were quite apparently off form, not bowling nearly as well as they did in the quarter finals where they disposed of C. M. Keenan and L. A. Greenhalgh.

Granted a true and dry green the partisan followers of lawn bowls may confidently anticipate a keenly contested match when the two pairs clash in the deciding fixture which will be held this Saturday. The venue of battle has not yet been decided upon but it will be held on a neutral green.

Fifth End a Turning Point

Few if any expected to see Manley and Almeida pull the fat out of the fire as they gave no indication of being in form in the first four ends when their rivals scored 10 points. They suddenly hit their stride in the fifth end. Both evidently had not warmed up in the earlier ends but when they did they bowled with amazing accuracy. Manley was described as "superb" by a bystander in the closing ends when he laid his woods to perfection.

Of the losers, Marshall was easily the better of the two. He was occasionally brilliant and although he received good support from McLean, he could not stand up against the bowling of the Recs men. Marshall was in his element in the first 10 ends when, chiefly through his efforts, they gained an early lead. He collapsed somewhat in the last three ends when Manley and Almeida scored with twos and threes.

The game became exciting when the score stood at 15-14 in favour of Marshall and McLean in the 19th end. At this period of the match it appeared to be anybody's game but a splendid three by the Recs two gave them a two-point lead in the 20th end.

Manley Takes Spotlight

Manley took the spotlight in the 21st end when he turned defeat into victory by knocking aside Marshall's wood which was touching the jack, to eventually score a three.

The tussle between Monk-Ward and Ozorio-Almeida failed to rise to any great height. It was in fact a rather disappointing one as the standard of lawn bowls fell far below the usual championship standard. Both pairs found some difficulty in acquainting themselves with the tricky Recs green.

Monk was the first to fathom the mystery of the green and made full use of this advantage by pilling up his points consistently. By the time the fifth end was being played, the winners had already amassed a total of nine points while the Portuguese couple could not do better than garner three.

Winners Superior All Through

All through the 21 ends, the S.L.B.C. pair were playing a superior brand of bowls and to the spectators the outcome of the battle was quite apparent. It may be the fact that Monk and Ward were playing with heavier woods that they were able to deliver with greater accuracy.

At the 10th end the winners were well ahead by the score of 17-4. The Portuguese continued to fight hard but Ozorio could not draw in his woods. A splendid four helped Monk and Ward along in the 11th end.

By the time the game had reached the 15th end the Clube Lusitano men were hopelessly beaten as all they could get was nine points while their opponents had carried on to reach a comfortable margin of 24.

Continuing to score with two and threes the winners garnered 31 points in the 21st end while the losers were only able to register one point in the last six ends.

Tennis Trophies Are Stored Underground

London, Sept. 2.

Some of the Lawn Tennis Association's trophies are buried "somewhere under London". They had been stored underground before the bombings came. Now it is wondered whether they will be fit for service when they come to light.

Wimbledon trophies are not among these buried treasures—they are safe elsewhere—while the Davis Cup, of course, is in Australia.

But Hard Courts Championships, county championships and junior championships may have to have new trophies when they are resumed.—Reuter.

Rovers Beat Navy 3-2 in Soccer

New York, Sept. 2.

The Shamrock Rovers beat the Royal Navy by the odd goal in five in a soccer match here yesterday played in broiling heat.

The Navy scored first and led by 2-1 at half time.

The Shamrocks included several Irish stars, while the Navy included men known in English soccer.—Reuter.

Portugal Trounce the World 10-2 in International Series

PORTUGAL stepped over the first obstacle in their march to retain the International Series championship yesterday afternoon when they swept aside with comparative ease the opposition provided by the World. Completely outclassing their rivals in every department of the game, the Portuguese girls slammed the ball for a 10-2 victory in the opening tussle of the competition.

The game was rather disappointing as while the winners failed to play their best being confident of victory right from the start, the World were completely disorganized, and their star players being badly off colour. Though occasionally brilliant, their showing was eclipsed by the many errors committed from the first to the last inning.

The outcome of the game was virtually sealed in the fourth canto when the World made errors after errors to allow the Portuguese ladies to cross the home plate five times. In the six innings that the winners went to bat they were held down to a scoreless frame only in the third.

Remedios Replaced

Verna Remdios took the mound for the defending champions and although the World were held for only two runs, she was far from pitching well. She was relieved in the final inning by Nadia Canavarro who also failed to shine. Despite the poor pitching, they emerged victorious as their fielding was head and shoulders above that of the losers.

Meanwhile, Madeleine Lespinasse hurled a magnificent game for the World but received poor support from the other members. Poor and erroneous base throwing was the principal fault of the losers. This is probably attributable to the fact that girls had not played as a team until yesterday.

Patsy Lonborg, however, was conspicuously prominent with her consistent and reliable fielding and was instrumental in putting out several Portuguese girls. She also gave a good account of herself at bat scoring a hit almost every time she was up.

Fateful Fourth Seen

The winners paved the way to victory by chalking up two runs in the opening frame. Francis Caldas figured well here when she slugged the ball for a three-bagger. In the next canto both squads managed to earn a run apiece. The third inning saw some good fielding and pitching by both sides with the result that neither side were able to score.

Then came the fateful fourth in which the Portuguese took full advantage of the World's mistakes to register five runs. While this seemed to encourage the winners it disheartened the World who were unable to score at all until the last inning when they registered one more run.

D. W. Leach Feted By Parsee C. C.

During the course of an informal dinner given on Monday evening by Pat Madar in honour of Donald W. Leach, skipper of the Shanghai Cricket Club, who has just completed 21 years active cricket in Shanghai, an interesting presentation marking the esteem in which Leach is held by the Parsee Cricket Club was made. After a splendid evening which was attended by such veteran interport cricketers as H. A. Coward, J. A. Isaacs, Mr. J. Divecha, T. W. R. Wilson and others, Mr. Divecha, Parsee Cricket Club captain, on behalf of his Club presented Leach with a beautiful set of silver hair brushes and comb.

Tribute was paid to Leach's prowess as a cricketer and to the friendly manner in which he had encouraged Parsee cricket in Shanghai for so many years. The gift was donated by a well-known but now retired Parsee cricketer who, though not enjoying the good fortune to play either with or against Leach, had seen him play for the past twenty years.

Roper Cup Tennis Match Postponed

Plans for the Roper Cup tennis competition have again been altered. The match between America and China will be held on Tuesday, September 9, on the Association courts commencing at 5 p.m. There will be an entrance fee of 55 cents, inclusive of F.M.C. tax, for all Roper Cup matches played on the Association courts.

Cricket Teams

Shanghai Recreation Club

S.R.C. Tyros v. S.M. Police on the Police ground, Saturday, September 6, at 1.45 p.m. (League match).

Tyros:—N. Ham-Baker (Capt.), E. B. Brodd, E. Caro, T. Katemopoious, F. R. Kermani, E. Kidby, A. A. Kliene, H. P. Madar, L. Marcal, H. Meston, M. U. Mohideen. Reserves: E. Tivoniuk, G. Buckerman.

Umpire: A. G. B. Carnell.

S.R.C. Colts v. Parsee C.C. on the Recs ground on Saturday, September 6, at 1.45 p.m. (League match).

Colts:—P. Madar (Capt.), J. H. Anderson, Y. T. Barma, T. Buckley, A. F. Gomes, E. Grundt, J. Leriou, L. P. Quincey, C. J. Smith, A. Symons, T. W. R. Wilson. Reserve: D. F. Harris.

Umpire: O. Strome.

Shanghai Cricket Club

Wanderers v. Stragglers, Saturday, September 6, 1.45 p.m. S.C.C. ground.

Wanderers:—L. F. Stokes (Capt.), G. S. Dunkley, R. C. Corfield, E. R. Duckitt, G. B. Elliot, A. Graham, F. Marshall, K. M. Pate, R. U. Reynolds, T. L. Rawsthorne, L. Underwood. Reserve: G. C. Large.

Stragglers:—A. C. Sinclair (Capt.), J. B. Brown, W. V. K. Chadwick, A. V. T. Dean, J. C. Jenkins, H. E. Orr, T. C. G. Pearson, J. W. Pote-Hunt, P. V. Simpson, E. J. Sluis, E. A. Waldman. Reserves: A. Lingard, A. J. Harvey.

Umpires: Rev. F. W. Weaver and P. J. Hart. Scorer: H. W. Brown.

S.C.C. XI v. Police R.C., Sunday, September 7, 11.00 a.m., S.C.C. ground.

S.C.C. XI:—H. E. Orr (Capt.), C. B. Elliot, A. J. Harvey, J. C. Jenkins, G. C. Large, A. Lingard, W. Marsay, J. W. Pote-Hunt, A. C. Sinclair, E. J. Sluis, T. H. Wood. Reserves: J. A. G. L. Smith, W. V. K. Chadwick, K. M. Pate, J. B. Brown, E. A. Weidman.

Umpire: H. A. Crickmer. Scorer: P. J. Hart.

Three Gala Heats Planned Today At Y.M.C.A. Pool

Heats for three of the five Shanghai Swimming Championships which will feature the Foreign Y.M.C.A.'s Gala on Saturday evening are planned to take place at the "Y" Pool at 6.00 o'clock this evening and all competitors are requested to attend as non-appearance means automatic disqualification. Heats will be held in the Men's 50 yards free style, the Men's 150 yards medley swim and the Ladies' 50 yards free style. The other two championships—the Ladies' and Men's diving—will be run off on Saturday night without any preliminaries, each competitor being obliged to carry out the various compulsory and optional dives set by the Association.

The entries for the five championships are:—

MEN'S 50 YARDS FREE STYLE

P. Vologoff, I. Grebenschikoff, A. Griffiths, V. Matiuk, R. Leoni, H. Ballerand, C. L. Wen and R. Hekking.

MEN'S 150 YARDS MEDLEY SWIM

O. Grebenschikoff, R. Leoni, H. Ballerand, W. Ward, C. C. Wang, A. R. Ross, A. J. Dodd, G. Gregg, E. Smith and A. Griffiths.

LADIES' 50 YARDS FREE STYLE

Misses D. Gray, L. Hekking, Ling Mei-ling, R. Riege, B. Umpleby and J. B. Peach.

LADIES' DIVING

Misses L. Hekking, L. Benghalt and L. Benjamin.

MEN'S DIVING

A. Griffiths, W. Ward, A. Z. Waung, J. Konig, T. C. Shan, O. M. H. Ozorio Jr., and A. Fetiseff.

Principal attraction this evening will be the 150 yards Men's medley swim in which although Ernie Smith and Oleg Grebenschikoff appear the logical contenders for the championship, there are several swimmers capable of creating an upset.

Hekkings Leoni Important

Although Grebenschikoff will have a big edge over Smith in the breaststroke event the latter should amply compensate for this liability by his superiority not only in the back stroke but in the free style. Others that bear watching are R. Leoni and H. Ballerand of the A.S.F., both of whom are equally at home in all three styles of swimming, and A. J. Dodd.

Hekking is expected to run off with his heat of the 50 yards without much difficulty, for although the local sprint champion was not too impressive last Saturday night at the Rowing Club, the short event is more to his liking. Last year Hekking tied the local record of 25 seconds flat during the heats and exceeded this mark by only 1/5 second in the final, but it is unlikely that he will do as well tonight.

Other finalists should be Leoni, C. L. Wen and either Ballerand or I. Grebenschikoff.

Although Lucia Hekking and Ling Mei-ling are rated favourites on paper there is ample reason to believe that Miss Jill Peach—though better known as a back stroke champion—will pull off a surprise in the ladies' 50 yards free style. Miss Doreen Gray, the breast stroke champion, and Miss Ruth Riege also stand a good chance of qualifying for the finals on Saturday.

Marines Softball Play Continues Action

Play in the Inter-Battalion Softball League of the 4th United States Marines continued yesterday when the Headquarters Enlisted Men defeated the First Battalion Officers by 8-4 and the Second Battalion Officers took a double-header from the Headquarters Officers by 7-1 and 11-1. The third game of the day saw the Second Battalion Enlisted Men trounce the First Battalion Enlisted Men by 9-3 in the first game only to lose the final tussle by 2-5.

PARC DES SPORTS
TO-DAY AT 8.00
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TO-DAY
5.30 P.M.
(8 Races)
(Rain or Shine)

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FRED MacMURRAY MADELEINE CARROLL in "ONE NIGHT IN LISBON"
A Paramount Picture with PATRICIA MORISON, BILLIE BURKE, JOHN LODER, DAME MAY WHITTY, EDMUND GWENN, REGINALD DENNY, BILLY GILBERT
Produced and Directed by EDWARD H. GRIFFITH

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FURY-Bent FOR A HANGING!
The Vigilantes ride again...taking the law and life into their own hands...that the West might live!
TRAIL OF THE VIGILANTES
with ANDY DEVINE, WARREN WILLIAM, MISCHA AUER, BROD CRAWFORD
starring FRANCHOT TONE, Porter HALL, Peggy MORAN
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
ADDED 'JUMPIN' JIVE'—musical—"GOOD OLD DAYS"
RESERVATIONS: FOR A.T.I. THEATRES CAN ONLY BE HELD UNTIL TWO HOURS BEFORE the PERFORMANCE STARTS!
SALE OF RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL A.T.I. THEATRES at the CATHAY, GRAND, NANKING or DOWNTOWN at SAM LAZARO BROS'

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Jane turns up her turned-up nose at tomboy tricks ... and opens her heart to romance!
And what a glamour girl she is! Orchids! Party dresses! Beaus!—She even gets kissed!
Jane Withers A VERY YOUNG LADY
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THE FEARLESS FIGHTER OF "THE SEA HAWK"...
THE SWASHBUCKLING SWORDSMAN OF "ROBIN HOOD"...
THE DASHING DAREDEVIL OF "SANTA FE TRAIL"...
In days of old Our Flynn was bold... His courage was abounding! It's nothing less In modern dress... Matter of fact It's astounding!
THE KING OF SCREEN ADVENTURE CROWNS HIS QUEEN!
ERROL FLYNN
Footsteps in the Dark
with BRENDA MARSHALL
RALPH BELLAMY · ALAN HALE · LEE PATRICK · ALLEN JENKINS · LUCILE WATSON
Directed by LLOYD BACON · A WARNER BROS.-First Nat'l Picture
ADDED: "SMIFFLES TAKES A TRIP"—Cartoon in Color $1.50, $2.50, $3.50 $1.50, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50

Roosevelt Declares Hitler's Downfall Is Aim of U.S.

New York, Sept. 2.

"I GIVE solemn warning to those who think Hitler has been blocked and halted that they are making a very dangerous assumption. When in any war your enemy seems to be making slower progress than he did a year before that is the very moment to strike with redoubled force to end for all time a menace of world conquest and thereby end all talk of peace founded on compromise with evil," declared President Roosevelt in his radio address on Labour Day yesterday.

"Trade Unionism has helped to give everyone who toils the position of dignity which is his due. The present position of Labour in America has not come about by chance—it has been the evolutionary progress of healthy Democracy.

Greater Effort

"No group of Americans has realized more clearly what Nazi domination of the world means than has organized Labour; no group has a greater stake in its defeat. We have already achieved much; it is imperative that we achieve infinitely more.

"Forces of insane violence have been let loose by Hitler on this earth; we must do our full part in conquering them, for these forces may be unleashed on this nation as we go about our business of protecting the proper interests of our country. We shall do everything in our power to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces."

The President did not define "everything" and nowhere in his speech did he go as far as to say that the United States once more should go to war, yet he went farther than in any previous public pronouncement in pledging America "to do our full part" in conquering Hitlerism.

Following is the full text of the President's speech:

"On this day—this American holiday—we celebrate the rights of free labouring men and women. Preservation of these rights is now vitally important, not only to us, who enjoy them, but to the whole future of Christian civilization.

Vast Armament Effort

"American Labour now bears a tremendous responsibility in winning this most brutal, most terrible of all wars. In our factories, shops and arsenals we are building weapons on a scale great in its magnitude.

"To all battle-fronts of the world, these weapons are being despatched by day and night over the seas and through the air, and this nation is now devising and developing new weapons of unprecedented power toward the maintenance of Democracy.

"Why are we doing this? Why are we determined to devote our entire industrial effort the prosecution of a war which has not yet actually touched our own shores? We are not a war-like people, we have never sought glory as a nation of warriors. We are not interested in aggression. We are not interested—as dictators are—in looting. We do not covet one square inch of territory of any other nation.

The President declared that the United States Navy, so long as the British Navy and the navies of the Netherlands, Norway and Russia exist, "can together guarantee freedom of the seas." Enemies who had sought to divide and conquer the United States within knew this and also knew "that if those other navies were destroyed the American Navy cannot now or in future maintain freedom of the seas against all the rest of the world," he stated.

Rights Threatened

"Our vast effort and unity of purpose which inspires that effort are due solely to our recognition of the fact that our fundamental rights—including the rights of Labour—are threatened by Hitler's violent attempt to rule the world.

"These enemies know that the course of American production in the past year has shown enormous gains and that the product of these industries is moving to the battle-fronts against Hitlerism in increasing volume each day. But these enemies also know that our American effort is not yet enough—and that unless we step up the total of our production and more greatly safeguard it on its journeys to the battle-fields, these enemies will take heart in pushing their attack in old fields and new.

"I give solemn warning to those who think Hitler has been blocked and halted that they are making a very dangerous assumption. When in any war your enemy seems to be making slower progress than he did a year before, that is the very moment to strike with redoubled force—to throw more energy into the job of defeating him—to end for ever and all time a menace of world conquest and thereby end all talk or thought of any peace founded on compromise with evil itself.

Foundation of Democracy

"We know that a free Labour system is the very foundation of a functioning Democracy. We know that one of the first action of the Axis dictatorships has been to wipe out all principles and standards which Labour has been able to establish for its own preservation and advancement.

"Trade Unionism is a forbidden philosophy under these rule-or-ruin dictators. For Trade Unionism demands full freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. Trade Unionism has helped to give everyone who toils the position of dignity which is his due. The present position of Labour in the United States as an interdependent unit in the life of the nation has not come about by chance. It has been the evolutionary process of healthy Democracy at work.

"Hitler has not worked that way. He will not, he cannot work that way. Just as he denies all rights to individuals, he must deny all rights to groups—of Labour, of business, of learning, of the Church. He has abolished Trade Unions as ruthlessly as he has persecuted religion."

"No group of Americans has realized more clearly what Nazi domination means than has organized Labour—what it means to their standards of living, their freedom, their lives. No group has a greater stake in the defeat of Nazism in preservation of the fundamental freedoms, in the continuance of Democracy throughout the world.

"We have already achieved much; it is imperative that we achieve infinitely more.

"The single-mindedness and sacrifice with which we jointly dedicate ourselves to the production of weapons of freedom will determine in no small part the length of the ordeal through which humanity must pass. We cannot hesitate, we cannot equivocate in the great task before us.

Perilous Task

"The defence of America's freedom must take precedence over every private aim and over every private interest. We are engaged in a great perilous task. Forces of insane violence have been let loose by Hitler upon this earth. We must do our full part in conquering them, for these forces may be unleashed on this nation as we go about our business of protecting the proper interests of our country.

"The task of defeating Hitler may be long and arduous. There are a few appeasers and Nazi sympathizers who say it cannot be done. They even ask me to negotiate with Hitler—to pray for crumbs from his victorious table. They do, in fact, ask me to become a modern Benedict Arnold and betray all I hold dear—my devotion to our freedom, to our churches, to our country.

Negotiation Rejected

"This course I have rejected, I reject it again. Instead, I know I speak for the conscience and determination of the American people when I say we shall do everything in our power to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces.

"American workers, American farmers, American businessmen and American churchmen—all of us together—have the great responsibility and great privilege of labouring to build a democratic world on enduring foundations. May it be said on some future Labour Day by some future President of the United States that we did our work faithfully and well!"—Reuter.

Roosevelt Speech Is Welcomed by British Press

London, Sept. 2.

A welcome to President Roosevelt's Labour Day speech was expressed in the British press this morning. All papers stressed America's more forcible policy and the anxiety and eagerness with which the Presidential declaration was awaited.

That the President had in mind the scope of American effort should be limited only by capacity was stressed by the "Daily Telegraph," which says that the noble argument of the address was that American men and women were bound in duty and honour to preserve the rights of freedom, which they had enjoyed, and that they must therefore do their "full part" in the task of conquering Nazism.

Arguing that increased protection for the transport of American munitions means defiance of the U-boats and aircraft of the Axis, the Telegraph says that a warning was given that no threats or attacks would be allowed to stint the flow of material support from the United States to nations fighting for freedom.

The main purpose of the broadcast, says the "Daily Telegraph," was to make clear, beyond peradventure, that the United States can never compromise with Naziism.

President's Ardour Unabated

Stating that there was growing nervousness that the first fine American enthusiasm for the Allied cause had not been maintained in recent weeks the "Daily Mail" stresses that there is, of course, not the slightest waning in the President's ardour, but that it is still his task to persuade the American people to the extent and imminence of the peril. "They are not yet fully convinced," comments the "Mail."

Pointing out that appeasers now have their answer, which will be welcomed in the United States, the "Daily Mail," while believing the American people are willing to send all that is needed to beat Hitler, expresses the belief that the Americans are not yet aware of the full implications of all out war production.

"Just now, American opinion is in one of its backwaters. It moves from a hot fit to a cold fit and back again, although each time it progresses a little further. A momentary cooling off in this enthusiasm is disheartening to us who realize so deeply how much we must depend on American strength to pull us through," says the "Manchester Guardian," which adds that President Roosevelt came to grips with the causes of the drop in intensity of American enthusiasm when he warned his people against too much optimism. This is not the moment for slacking, but to "strike with redoubled force," concludes the paper.

Has Lesson Been Learnt?

"Has the lesson of necessary precedence of defence tasks over every other private interest been fully learnt by the people of the United States?" asks the "Yorkshire Post," which wants to know whether it is psychologically possible for it to be learnt, take to heart and put into practice by a country officially at peace. "Is it sufficient for the American people to set about the helping of Britain merely by superimposing a war production drive on a foundation of social habits and privileges which, in the main, are still those normal in times of peace?" concludes the journal.

"The Times" says that the immediate object of the broadcast was to appeal for a yet greater effort from American industry, both managements and workers. The speech, says "The Times," was a more direct challenge to Hitler than any the President has yet made. Whether Hitler will take it up is another matter. "No doubt the German General Staff is carefully weighing up the pros and cons of a declaration, or of forcible interference with the stream of American supplies, which would provide the declaration from the American side," says "The Times," but for the time being, at any rate, they prefer to accept the disadvantages of the present position, rather than incur the risk of open hostilities."—Reuter.

Deep Impression In U.S.

New York, Sept. 2.

"A call to crush Hitler," is the description given by newspapers here to President Roosevelt's Labour Day speech.

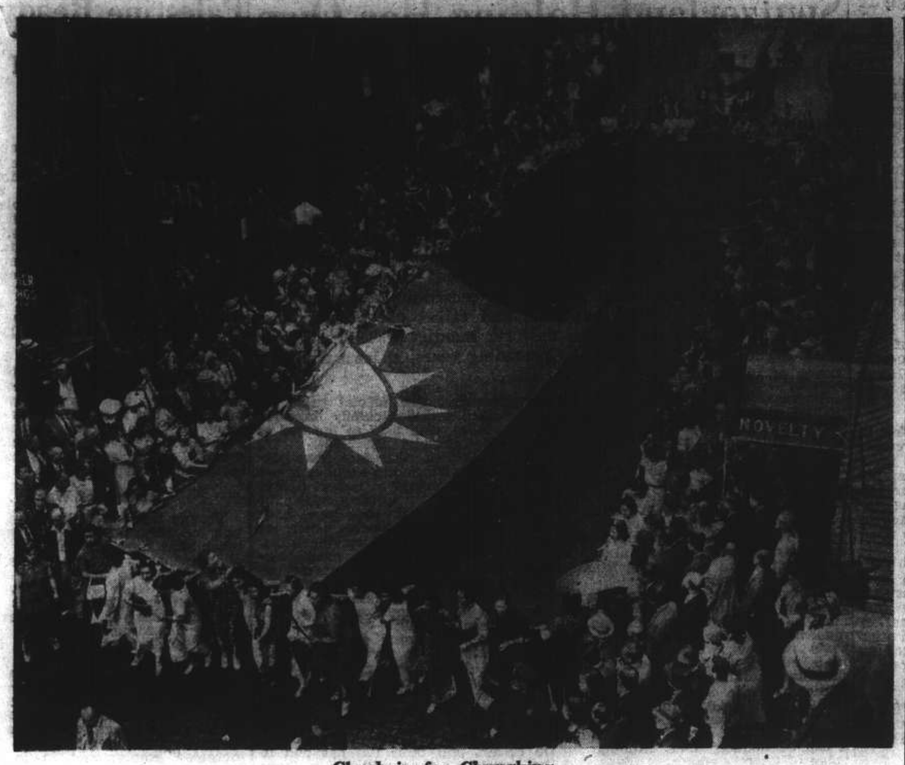
A deeper impression has been made by the speech in America than possibly anything Mr. Roosevelt has yet said since the Atlantic meeting.

The "New York Daily News" calls it a personal declaration war against Hitler.

"We are beginning more and more frankly to concede that we are passing even beyond a state that could probably be described as 'non-belligerence,'" says the "New York Times." "When the President spoke yesterday, he was speaking frankly and belligerently. We have not yet declared, or taken a direct part in a shooting war. But we have taken up a position which must force us ultimately to take such a direct part if our present policy does not prove sufficient to defeat Hitler. It is a position from which the overwhelming majority of Americans do not wish to retreat."

There is some speculation as to whether another passage of the speech does not indicate that convoys may be intended.

Omission of any reference to Japan is seen by some commentators as an indication that the door for settlement is still being hopefully left open.—Reuter.



Chuck-in for Chungking

Money to help the National Government of China in Chungking was tossed into a huge national flag carried by Chinese girls through New York's Chinatown when ten thousand Chinese-Americans paraded in celebration of the fourth year of China's successful resistance to the Japanese invasion. Picture shows the procession passing down one of New York's streets.

Omission of Japan From Speech Said To Be Bright Sign

Washington, Sept. 2.

President Roosevelt's failure to mention Japan specifically as among aggressor forces in his Labour Day speech, was interpreted yesterday as leaving the way open for adjustment of the Far Eastern situation.

Concurrently, informed sources pointed out that the President's renewed warning that there can be no compromise with aggressors implied a continued firm stand in any dealings with Japan.

China, Russia Reassured

The warning was interpreted as reassurance to China and Russia that their position in the world line-up against aggression will not be endangered in the event of peaceful settlement of outstanding United States-Japanese issues.

President Roosevelt's appeal to the nation to step up armament production and provide greater assurance that war supplies will be delivered safely was viewed as a warning to Japan as well as Germany that the United States will continue aid to China as well as to Britain and Russia.—United Press.

Significant Omission

Tokyo, Sept. 2.

While it is too early to obtain official reaction to President Roosevelt's Labour Day speech, Japanese circles here attached much significance to the fact that President Roosevelt refrained from mentioning the Far East. They said that this was particularly noteworthy in view of Premier Konoye's message to the President.—Domei.

Japan Journal Incensed

Tokyo, Sept. 2.

Citing President Roosevelt's statement "We are not a warlike people ....We are not interested in aggression," the "Japan Times and Advertiser," in its evening edition today, editorially pointed out that although Americans believe that this is true, "there are other means of aggression" than through force of arms.

In a caustically worded editorial, the "Times and Advertiser" bluntly charged that the American government has been on the aggressive in the Far East ever since it took the Philippines by force in a war which was not of Spain's making.

Guise of Moderator

In the guise of a moderator, the paper went on, the United States has kept the war going in China. By use of political pressure on third Powers, the editorial went on the charge, the United States State Department has intervened in affairs between Far Eastern countries.

"Economic weapons," the "Times and Advertiser" declared, "are no less punitive than armies and navies. The United States has held visions of a political empire in the Far East. To achieve such domination, it has made alliances, instigated mistrust, built fortifications, applied boycotts and blockades, and supplied war materials to one side and withheld them from the other.

"All these are instances of American aggression....George Washington's policy was to keep out of foreign entanglements and to devote American energies to its own territory. Yet recent governments have abandoned that statesmanship. Its policy has not worked to the advantage of her democratic allies."—Domei.

No Negotiated Peace

Washington, Sept. 2.

While President Roosevelt enunciated no new American policies or further steps in his present policies in his broadcast yesterday, interventionists here welcome his emphatic assertion that there will be no negotiated peace as far as he is concerned.

They likewise heard with satisfaction his declaration that he would not beg for the crumbs from Hitler's victorious table, as well as his appeal for redoubled efforts now that the Nazi machine was being slowed down by Russia's valiant fight.

Similar welcome is given to his assertion that Germany must be defeated if Americans are to continue to enjoy the rights they now enjoy, although there is regret in some American quarters that he did not speak in plainer terms in regard to what that is likely to involve.

American Sacrifice Foreseen

The speech is regarded as calculated to prepare Americans for giving up many things they now have in order that the production of war materials may increase.

The President's statement that American weapons of war are being sent daily to all fighting fronts is welcomed as an indication that there is no change in America's policy of sending supplies to China and Russia, and that Washington is not "appeasing" Japan.—Reuter.

London Welcomes Speech

London, Sept. 2.

The realistic tone of President Roosevelt's speech and his insistent warning against any understimation of the dangers ahead find cordial endorsement in London, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

U.S. Army Pilots May Go to Africa

Washington, Sept. 2.

Arrangements are being made to permit United States army pilots to leave the service in order, as civilians, to fly, American planes on the ferry and air transport service to Africa, informed quarters here indicated today. Official circles decline to comment on this report.

Apart from the general purpose of helping Britain, it would permit the manning of air bases in Africa with American equipment capable of safeguarding United States interests in the event of a Nazi movement in that direction.—Reuter.

New U.S. Defence Board Aiming at Increased Output

Wahsington, Sept. 2.

The newly created seven-man Supply, Prioriety and Allocations Board was to hold its first formal meeting today to discuss policies which may improve production under the U.S. $50,000,000,000 defence programme.

The board was confronted with the difficult and complex task of dividing the supply of materials, fuel, power and other commodities between defence and civilian consumers.

Elimination of Friction

The new board was expected to eliminate some friction which appeared in the priorities system as the result of the conflict of jurisdiction between the Office of Production Management and Civilian Supply and Mr. Leon Henderson, Price Control Administrator.

Specific policies may not finally be formulated until reports are received from various missions the United States government is sending abroad to determine war aid needs of Britain, Russia and China.—United Press.

The President has been quick to re-echo and underline the warnings against complacency which have been uttered by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden in recent weeks.

American determination to accelerate to the utmost production of war materials is especially welcomed. Moreover, it is noted with pleasure and satisfaction here that expression of this determination shows the President's clear grasp of the urgent and pressing needs on the supply front.—Reuter.

Quiet Conviction

London, Sept. 2.

Although indifferent reception, owing to bad atmospheric conditions, marred the European transmission of President Roosevelt's Labour Day speech, most of his words were audible to short-wave listeners in London.

The President spoke with calm deliberation, and his listeners were struck by the quiet conviction which appeared through his measured tones as he spoke of the Nazi threat to Labour standards all over the world.

The 15-minute speech was followed by playing of the American national anthem by a military band.—Reuter.

More Armament From U.S. Urges Ernest Bevin

London, Sept. 2.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour, yesterday appealed to the United States to put its full weight into Democracy's battle by supplying materials. However, he did not ask the United States to come into the war.

Addressing what he called a "challenge" to fellow-workers of the world he asked "can you leave one section of the great working classes to fight this battle alone?"

Vast War Supplies Needed

"You know in your hearts," Mr. Bevin replied to his own question, "that your future also depends on victory over Nazism. Victory depends on overwhelming supplies of all forms of war material.

Mr. Bevin's speech was part of an Anglo-American Labour Day observance which in the United States was highlighted by a speech by President Roosevelt.

"Victory depends on overwhelming supplies of all forms of war material," Mr. Bevin said. "Surely, the working people won't allow any disunity in their own ranks to hinder final victory over this monster who would destroy them.

United Effort Wanted

"There must be a united effort of mutual sacrifices and unremiting production; if we are to share victory then join in the great task of world reconstruction," Mr. Bevin said.

"Not only the British Commonwealth and its Allies are involved in this war," Mr. Bevin said, addressing America. "You are making planes and munitions to rescue peoples of conquered countries from the clutches of a tyrant and prevent him from spreading his power over you as well as them.

No Imperialist War

"British labour would not fight an imperialist war," Mr. Bevin also said. "Premier Mussolini began the game of destroying trade unions." Mr. Bevin said, "then made Austria do the same. Chancellor Hitler followed suit, smashing the union in each invaded country. Then he marked us down for destruction. Well, we are not going down."—United Press.

French Senator Arrested

Vichy, Sept. 2.

Reliable sources here yesterday said that Senator Leon Perrier, member of the Upper House for Grenoble, was arrested at Vals les Baines on charges he had relations with de Gaullists and furnished information to the dissident radio.—United Press.

America's All-Out Effort to Build Great Fighting Machine

Washington, Sept. 2.

AS the United States Government entered its new fiscal year, figures both official and semi-official gave an interesting picture of America's all-out effort to build up the greatest fighting machine in its history.

Officials repeatedly pointed out that what has so far been accomplished under the national defence programme is only a small portion of what is still to come and spokesmen for the Office of Production Management predict that the cost of the entire programme may exceed $100,000,000,000.

So far, the Government has contracted for $19,000,000,000 worth of material while Congress has provided $44,000,000,000 in appropriations and authorizations.

Although some figures and national defence projects are for obvious reasons kept secret, "Army Ordnance", a semi-official publication sponsored by the Army Ordnance Association sheds much light on the progress of the national defence programme.

Insofar as aircraft is concerned, the production of military aeroplanes has reached an average of almost 1,500 a month which represents an increase of almost 300 per cent. over that of a year ago. This rate is to be increased substantially during the coming twelve months and some quarters predict a total production of 30,000 military planes during the new fiscal year. Last year's production was slightly below 12,000 planes. Barring two exceptions, production rose steadily from month to month. The official figures were as follows: July 1940, 547; August, 586; September, 670; October, 742; November, 770; December, 900; January, 1,036; February, 1,216; April, 1,427; May, 1,376. Officially production figures for June have so far not been released; they are estimated however at about 1,500 planes.

Strikes Affect Output

The February drop was attributed to a change-over of models, a shortage of materials and several strikes, while the May drop was attributed primarily to a switch from smaller fighters to a greater number of large bombers which require more man hours to produce.

Tanks are produced at the rate of 150 a month for the light thirteen-ton category. Tanks of the twenty-six ton variety have been redesigned and their production temporarily delayed to give machine tool priority to other more vitally needed war weapons. Their production, in quantity, is expected to be resumed towards the end of the summer. However, the number of light tanks which the army has on hand has increased six times over that of a year ago.

Battleships on hand on May 1, 1941 totalled 15, with 17 on order. These include the U.S.S. North Carolina and the U.S.S. Washington, 35,600 ton vessels which have since been commissioned but which have not yet joined the fleet. Aircraft carriers on hand totalled six, with 12 on order; Cruisers totalled 37 with 54 on order; Destroyers totalled 165 with 199 on order; Submarines 109 with 78 on order.

Substantial Increases

Substantial increases are noted in the production of machine-guns, rifles, munition and ammunition, but precise figures are not readily available. It is known however that several hundred Garand rifles are produced daily, almost twice as many as a year ago, the production of .30mm. machine-guns is trebled and that of 50mm. machine-guns has been quadrupled. Production of field and anti-aircraft guns has increased from 35 to 40 per cent, while scout cars are being delivered at the rate of 400 a month. Powder production is reported as having increased tenfold and small arms ammunition twelve-fold.

The only serious bottleneck in the defence industry has been in the delivery of Machine tools but now they are supplied at the rate of 1,000 a day to defence plants throughout the country.—Havas Telemondial.

U.S. Reserve Officers To Be Given Option

Washington, Sept. 2.

The War Department yesterday announced that wherever practicable reserve officers, except in the air force, will be released after one year's duty if they desire to return to civilian life. Air force officers will be retained due to the expansion programme.—United Press.

Central Economic Office To Be Created in London

Berne, Sept. 1.

A Central Economic Office will be opened in the near future in London under the direction of Sir Frederick Leith Ross, well informed circles gave it to understand today.

The Economic Office will be entrusted with the preliminary study and afterwards with the handling of all economic questions which may arise in post-war Europe.—Havas Telemondial.

German S. American Air Line Cease Operations

Quito, Sept. 2.

The Government yesterday halted operations of the German controlled Sedia air line. Pan-American and Grace lines will take over operations of the route.—United Press.

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At 2.30, 5, 7 and 9.15 p.m.
Admission: $1, $1.50, $2.
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Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs
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THE THREE LITTLE PIGS & THE PRACTICAL PIG
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OPENS FRIDAY!
Elsa MAXWELL'S
"PUBLIC DEB. No 1"

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TO-DAY at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
CAN YOU SOLVE 'THE CHORUS GIRL MURDER MYSTERY?'
Love secrets of a lonely millionaire who spends $10,000 for a kiss! Seething melodrama—snatched from life!
"WASHINGTON MELODRAMA"
with FRANK MORGAN
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KENT TAYLOR
DAN DAILEY, JR.
LEE BOWMAN
FAY HOLDEN
VIRGINIA GREY
ANNE GWYNNE
SARA HADEN
NEXT CHANGE!
ANDY HARDY...YOUNG MAN ABOUT TOWN!
"KISSING'S ALL RIGHT FOR CARVEL"
"FLIRTING'S ALL RIGHT FOR AMATEURS"
...IF YOU WANT THE WOMEN TO Rave OVER YOU, OH-BOY-OH-BOY YOU GOTTA KNOW YOUR STUFF!"
ANDY HARDY Meets DEBUTANTE
Lewis STONE • Mickey ROONEY
Cecilia PARKER • Fay HOLDEN
ANN RUTHERFORD • DIANNA LEWIS
and Judy GARLAND
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1941

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 1/32d.	$ 76.03
U.S. $100 @ 5 5/16	$1,882.35
Guilders 97/8	$100
Rupees 17 1/2	100
Pesos 10 5/8	100
Hongkong $21	100

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 1/4d.	$ 73.84
U.S. $100 @ 5 7/16	$1,839.08
London—demand, $1=	3 1/4d.
4 months' sight credits	3 3/8d.
4 months' sight docts	3 1/8d.
6 months' sight credits	3 5/8d.
6 months' sight docts	3 1/4d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S. $5 7/8
4 months' sight credits	U.S. $5 7/8
4 months' sight docts	U.S. $5 1/2

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY
Java Guilders ..... Selling 9

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling basis	@ 6d per H.H.$ 1
U.S.$ Selling Rate	@ 93 3/4 per H.H.$100
Local $ (Fapi) buying	@ 206 per H.H.$100

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

		Higest	Lowest
£		2 3/32	2 2/32
U.S. $	Free market	4 3/32	4 3/4

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

	SELLING		BUYING
Sept.			Sept.
*£ T.T.	2 3/32	*4 m/s. l.c.	2 3/32
*U.S.$ T.T.	4 3/4	*4 m/s. l.c.	4 7/32
*Rs. T.T.	15 3/4	*15 d/s.	15 3/8

*—Free Market.

Against approved imports only. Stg. 3 3/8, U.S. $5 1/4, Rs. 17 1/2.

U.S.$/£ CROSS RATE CASH QUOTATIONS

New York closing rate for Sept. 1	4.03 1/2
Local Sellers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	4.02 *
Local Buyers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	4.02 *

*—Nominal.

The local exchange market opened with nominal sellers at 4 7/8 U.S.$ and 2 3/32d. sterling, but merchants immediately began to show interest at this level, and, in the absence of cover, Banks declined to sell with the result that rates fell to 4 1/8 U.S.$, when a certain amount of business was done. Later, however, quotations continued to decline gradually although business was unusually quiet, and at the close best sellers were:—

2 1/8 sterling 4 3/4 U.S.$ Cash/Sept.

Official rates were unchanged at 3 3/8d. sterling and 5 1/8 U.S.$.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Sept. 1.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

N. Y.	333 1/4-332 3/4	London	1/5 1/8
Shanghai	191 1/4 N	2 mths	
Hongkong	85 1/2	,, sellers	1/5 1/8
		,, buyers	1/6

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Shanghai	unc.
Madrid	40.00	Bombay	1/6
Berne	17.30	Hongkong	1/3 1/2
Bel. Congo	176 1/2	Singapore	2/4 1/16

New York Closed.—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London:		Sept. 1.
Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1 1/2%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1 5/8%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2 3/4%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3 1/4%
Call Money		0 7/8%

New York: Closed.—Reuter.

Exchange Rates Fixed For Italian Territories

London, Sept. 2.

The following rates of exchange, applicable to transactions of small amounts of lire, have been fixed by the Deputy-Chief Political Officer for the former Italian territories of Abyssinia, Italian Somaliland and Eritrea:

Egyptian £1	492 lire
20 East African Shillings	480 ,,
1 Indian Rupee	36 ,,
1 Maria Theresa Thaler	45 ,, *

*—with a crossrate of Egyptian £1 to 11 Maria Theresa Thalers.

No decision has yet been taken regarding larger amounts, either in bank-notes, securities or bank accounts.

The rates, which are based on decisions made by the local military authorities, are liable to change without notice.—Reuter.

Chungking Endeavouring To Stabilize Local Mart

Chungking, Sept. 2.

China's foreign policy and latest financial measures were the subject of a lengthy report to yesterday's Cabinet meeting by Dr. H. H. Kung, the Minister of Finance.

In referring to China's foreign policy Dr. Kung stated: "It has been proven that China's fixed foreign policy is best suited to meet the present international situation. Hereafter, the Chinese Government will continue to pursue this policy and co-operate with the Democracies to disarm aggressor nations and establish world peace."

Referring to financial measures, Dr. Kung stated that the Chinese Government was devoting its efforts towards the stabilization of the Shanghai market.—Reuter.

Manila Gold Shares

(Sales in Pesos)

Sept. 2.	Sales 10 a.m.		Prices p.m. Closing	
Acoje Mining	.295		.295	B
Amalgamated Mineral	.07	B	.0725	
Atok	.44	B	.435	
Antamok	.4575	B	.4675	B
Baguio Gold	.15		.15	B
Batong Buhay	.0040	B	.0041	B
Bid Wedge	.55	B	.55	B
Coco Grove	.065		.065	
Consolidated Mines	.0053		.0056	
Demonstration	.031		.031	B
East Mindanao	.075	B	.08	B
I. X. L.	.19	B	.20	B
Ipo Gold	.013	A	.013	A
Itogen	.23	B	.23	B
Mambulau Consolidated	.01	A	.01	A
Masbate Consolidated	.085	B	.0875	
North Camarines	.015	B	.015	B
Pararale Gumaus	.25	B	.265	
San Mauricio	.17		.165	B
Suritao Consolidated	.20	B	.21	
Suyoc	.11	B	.11	B
United Paracale	.19	B	.195	
Mindanao Motherlode	.46		.435	
Manila Hai-Alai	10.25		B10.25	B
Benguet Consolidated (over the counter)	3.70	N	—	

Turnover 386,200 Pesos.
Shares Index 50.58.
B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

London Bullion

London, Sept. 1.

London Gold, Bar Gold, Fine, per ounce: 168/- unchanged.
Silver: Unreceived.—Reuter.

F.D.R. Talk Disappoints Local Traders

Paucity of news induced local traders to take to home-made stories yesterday, and as it often happens in such cases, the results were not always satisfactory as far as the purposes of the story tellers were concerned. On the whole, there were two schools of thought or rather imagination, one maintaining that the Pacific situation was going from bad to worse, the other stating that everything was fine, and if the speculating community would only possess their souls in patience, the rewards in the form of booming prices would not fail to make their appearance.

President Roosevelt's failure to mention the Far East in his labour day speech disappointed local traders who expected a firm statement regarding the future policy of the United States in this part of the globe, possibly accompanied by a sort of ultimatum to Japan. The ways of the White House, however, are not the ways of the local speculators, and one could not possibly expect one of the deftest politicians of the United States to burn all the bridges behind him with a such a blunt statement.

Partly lending their ears to all these conflicting reports and stories, local speculators were seen yesterday to steer a middle course in a fairly active session, Lumbers came down to $72, but reacted again toward the end of the session, following the general trend of the market.

Lumbers to the Fore 123

Talking of Lumbers, one has to pose the question how a share has to be treated which obviously possesses prospects of a high final distribution as a result of a liquidation which will take place at some uncertain date, possibly within a year or so. If a man wants to tie up his funds for such a long time, so far so good. If, on the other hand, a speculator wants to make a quick profit, he will probably choose some other counter which holds out a chance of a speedy realization.

Since all market prices are subject to the law of supply and demand, the whole question boils down to the problem of how many investors consider the present market price as a sufficiently strong inducement to invest their funds in this stock. It is likely that only men of large fortunes or finance companies will be in a position to take up large positions of Lumbers for a long period.

Besides those genuine investors, however, there might be quite a number of manipulators who regret the fact that, after all, Lumbers are going to liquidate. It was such a nice game, pushing up Lumbers one day, and sending it down a couple of days later. These people obviously dislike Lumbers leaving the ranks of the speculative issues. Since liquidation talks have thus lost their grip on the local speculating community, one can expect the circulation of some further reports such as starting revelations as to the actual amount of the break-up value or mysterious hints about further impending distributions of special bonuses and so forth and so on.

It would be highly desirable, therefore, if the liquidators or other men in charge of the affairs of the company would come out soon with some estimates as to the stand of affairs in order to put a stopper to the activities of all those people who write manipulation with a capital.

Otherwise, there were no special features in the market. Active shares were Lumbers, Ewos, Wheelocks, Dockyards, Asia Navigations, Paper, and Worsted.

Political Outlook Dominates Mart

Local analysts expect evening-up of contracts rather early this week, possibly already starting today. The political outlook, however, will have it last say in the formation of local share prices, and until the situation in the Pacific is not clarified one way or another one cannot expect the local stock exchange to present a clear-cut pattern of price movements.—W.H.W.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

There was less activity on the local market yesterday though the turnover was by no means small. Prices held steady throughout the day fluctuations being at no time far removed from the average. There was evidence of a good undertone in both sections.

Official Averages

High	Low		Yesterday's Average	Change
466.70	105.32	General	328.30	—1.18
485.40	95.55	Rubbers	338.25	—8.13

Total 563.520 shares, 320 bonds.

Morning Session

China Finance	11000	1.62	2000	*1.62
4000 *1.60	1000	1.60		
Yangtsze Finance (X.D.)			500	20.00
1000 19.50	500	19.80	2000	19.90
1000 *20.00	1500	20.00		
S'hai Loan	1000	22.75	500	*22.75
1500 *22.50	1000	22.50	2000	22.75
500 *22.75				
China Realty	1500	13.40	500	*13.40
S'hai Land	5500	21.75	1000	*21.75
12500 21.50	2000	*21.50		
Dockyards	300	32.25	2200	32.00
400 *32.00	100	*31.75	1600	31.75
300 32.00	3200	31.50	300	*31.50
2300 31.75	400	31.50	100	*31.75
700 32.00	500	31.75		
Asia Navigation	1000	15.30	500	*15.00
5000 15.20	4000	15.10	1000	*15.00
2000 15.00	7000	15.20		
Ewo Brewery	4000	*8.25	2500	8.20
3000 8.15	1500	8.20		
Metro Land			500	15.00
Wheelock	800	106.00	300	*106.00
1100 105.50	1100	105.00	4000	104.50
1100*104.50	300	*104.00	1200	104.50
800*105.00	2000	105.00		
Ewo Mills (Ord)	300	43.50	1800	43.25
800 *43.50	2700	43.25	1200	*43.00
3700 43.00	1300	*42.75	4600	42.75
600 42.50	600	*42.75	1100	*42.50
2500 42.50	3700	42.75	200	*42.50
100 42.75	200	*43.00	600	43.00
1200 42.75	100	*43.00	100	43.00
3200 42.75	200	*42.75		
Textile	10000	9.20	1500	9.10
500 *9.05				
Worsted	5500	6.95	3500	7.00
500 6.90	1500	6.85	1000	*6.90
1500 6.90	1000	6.95	500	7.00
1000 *7.00	1000	6.95		
C. G. Omnibus	600	18.90	1200	18.80
Lumber (X.D.)	1000	74.00	600	*73.50
200 73.00	1300	72.50	400	72.00
300 *72.50	600	73.00	200	72.50
400 72.00	1400	72.50	200	*73.00
1500 73.00	1500	74.00	500	74.50
100 *74.00				
Paper	500	*5.65	7000	5.65
2500 5.70	1000	*5.70		
Metal	1700	36.25	300	*36.00
300 36.00	4000	35.75	900	36.00
200 *36.00	100	*35.75		
Kaiping	200	44.00	100	43.50
Exploration	500	*27.75	1000	27.75
500 *28.00	10000	27.75	3000	*27.50
7500 27.50	2500	*27.75		
Anglo Dutch	200	*20.50	400	20.50
200 20.25	300	20.00	100	*20.00
200 20.25	100	20.00	100	*20.00
300 20.75				
Anglo Java	700	37.25	400	37.00
600 36.75	100	*36.75	100	36.50
100 36.75	200	*36.50	500	36.50
100 36.75	700	37.00	200	37.25
200 *37.00	1200	37.00		
Batu Anam	1000	2.27 1/2	3000	2.25
5000 2.30	1000	2.32 1/2	2000	2.30
Alma			100	64.00
Bute	500	12.70	500	12.60
500 12.50	500	*12.50	1000	12.40
500 *12.40	500	12.50		
Chemor	1000	3.30	2000	3.25
3000 3.20	2000	3.25	1000	3.27 1/2
Cheng	1000	1.36	2000	1.34
1000 *1.36				
Consolidated	500	13.50	1500	13.40
2000 13.50				
Dominion	1500	15.70	1000	*15.70
Java Consolidated			1000	4.65
Kroewoek	2000	2.75	2000	2.65
2000 2.70	2000	2.75		
Kota	1000	7.45	1000	7.70
Langkat	2400	24.00	300	24.25
1000 *24.00	500	23.75	100	*23.75
700 24.00	200	24.25	300	24.00
Permata	2000	*2.40	2000	2.30
Repah	6000	2.07 1/2	1000	*2.05
4000 2.06	7000	*2.07 1/2		
Rubber Trust (Old)			2000	16.50
1000 16.70	1000	*16.70	1000	16.80
Rubber Trust (New)			1000	16.50
1000 16.70				
Kelantan	1000	*1.30	3000	1.30
15000 1.28	8000	1.26	3000	1.24
6000 1.26	1000	*1.30	9000	1.30
16000 1.26				
Semambu	1000	2.37 1/2	7000	2.40
Pahang			1000	7.50
Sungei Duri			100	72.00
Tanah Merah	1000	4.90	3000	4.85
2000 4.80	6000	4.75	4000	4.80
Tebong	27000	2.15	2000	2.12 1/2
8000 2.10	1000	2.12 1/2	5000	*2.10
2000 *2.15	5000	2.07 1/2	1000	2.05
30000 *2.10	11000	2.10	2000	*2.12 1/2
2000 *2.15	12000	2.15	2000	*2.17 1/2
3000 2.17 1/2	1000	*2.15		
Ziangbe	800	24.25	400	24.00
200 23.75	1700	24.00		
Power 5 1/2% Debs.			12000	100.00

ODD LOTS

Asia Navigation			300	15.00
Tanah Merah			500	4.90
S'hai Land			100	21.75
Langkat			30	23.50
Wheelock			50	105.50
Exploration	100	28.00	200	*28.00
200 *27.75				
China Realty	50	13.50	50	13.30
Worsted	125	7.00	120	6.85
50 6.90	45	*6.90		
Ewo Brewery			500	8.10
Marden Debs.			5000	96.50

Afternoon Session

S'hai Loan	500	22.75	1000	*23.00
I. I. Trust		X.D.	500	34.25
S'hai Land			3000	21.75
Dockyard	1200	31.75	100	32.00
400 *32.00	100	*31.75	800	32.00
Asia Navigation	500	15.20	3000	*15.10
2000 *15.20				
Ewo Bewery	1000	*8.20	1000	*8.20
Metro. Land			500	15.00
Wheelock	1100	*104.50	2700	105.00
100*105.70				
Ewo Mills (Ord)	1400	42.75	500	*42.75
1400 *43.00	100	43.00	400	42.75
100 *42.75				
Textile	500	9.10	1000	9.05
Worsted	1000	6.90	2500	6.95
500 6.90				
C. G. Omnibus			500	18.90
S'hai Gas			100	17.00
Paper			100	5.70
Lumber X.D.	1100	74.00	700	74.50
2900 75.00	400	75.50	200	*75.50
200 *75.00	800	75.50	2800	76.00
100 *76.00	100	76.50	300	*75.50
600 75.50	800	76.00	2800	75.50
100 *76.00				
Metal	100	*36.00	100	*35.75
1300 36.00	700	*36.25	200	36.00
Kaiping			600	44.00
Anglo Dutch	800	20.75	200	*20.75
800 20.50				
Anglo Java	300	*36.75	1300	36.75
Alma			100	65.00
Batu Anam			3000	2.25
Bute	500	12.50	500	12.40
Chemor			2000	3.20
Java Consolidated			2000	*4.65
Kroewoek			1000	2.70
Kota			2000	7.50
Langkat	100	24.00	1200	24.25
100 *24.00	300	24.00		
Repah			3000	2.05
Rubber Trust (New)			1000	16.60
Kelantan			4000	1.28
Semambu	8000	*2.45	2000	2.45
Sua Manggis			1000	3.25
Sungala			500	11.30
Sungei Duri			100	72.00
Tebong	2000	*2.12 1/2	5000	2.12 1/2
2000 *2.15				
Tanah Merah			6000	4.75
Ziangbe			400	23.75
Power 5 1/2% Debs.			15000	100.00
Exploration	1000	*27.80	4000	*27.75

ODD LOTS

Asia Navigation	100	15.30
S'hai Loan	300	23.25

*—Direct Business

Active Local Stocks

	Monday Closing	Yester-day's Closing	Change Per Cent
I.I.T.	34.25	34.25	0
Shanghai Loans	23.00	23.00	0
Yangtsze Finance	19.90	20.00	+0.5
China Realty	13.50	13.90	—0.7
Shanghai Land	21.50	21.75	+1.2
Dockyards	30.50	32.00	+4.9
Wheelock	106.50	105.00	—1.4
Ewo Beer	8.15	8.20	+0.6
Ewo Cotton	43.50	42.75	—1.7
Worsted	6.95	6.90	—0.7
Paper	5.65	5.70	+0.9
Metal Industries	36.25	36.00	—0.7
Lumber	74.50	76.00	+2.0
Exploration	27.75	27.75	0
Anglo Java	37.75	36.75	—2.7
Anglo Dutch	20.50	20.50	0
Kroewoek	2.80	2.70	—3.6
Langkat	24.50	24.00	—2.0

Hongkong Conference To Be Held Soon

The Chinese press in Shanghai continued to give prominence yesterday to the forthcoming conference of members of the China Stabilization Fund Committee in Hongkong pinning hope on the committee for the elimination of the black foreign exchange market in this city which has been blamed for many financial troubles confronting the residents here.

The reports indicated that the conference would soon be held, thus discrediting former reports that the meeting was already in session. Mr. E. L. Hall Patch, British member of the Committee, who recently arrived in Shanghai was said to have gone to Hongkong also. He left on Monday. The sudden departure of Mr. Manuel Fox, American expert on the Committee, for Manila from Hongkong was said to have delayed the meeting. Mr. Fox was said to be returning to Hongkong soon.

The foreign exchange market in this city showed further improvement on Monday but the Chinese press reports gave the impression that not only this market but also other important markets were awaiting results of the Hongkong conference in order to enable them to decide upon their future business policy.

The gold bar market in which confusion has reigned during the past few days owing to a dispute arising from the recent change in the foreign exchange rates which the market uses as a criterion for its activities was said to be keenly interested in the discussions held in Hongkong.

In view of this, the market has stopped advance tradings for October, it was reported by the "Shun Pao." The gold market is now under the control of merchants affiliated with the new regime.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Cotton yn. 20's D.H. p.b. Cash	$1,704
Tungchow cotton .. per picul	335
Shanghai cotton .... per picul	280
	Nom.
Raw silk, steamful 20/22 78%	7000
Flour, local .. per bag (49lb.)	$34.75
Flour, imported ..	31.00

Japanese Index of Wages

Tokyo, Sept. 2.

The July index of labour wages in Japan stood at 163.4 based on 100 for the yearly average from April 1934 to March 1935, gaining 0.7 per cent. over June and 10.9 per cent. over July of last year, the Commerce and Industry Ministry disclosed today.

Most noteworthy was the 2.4 per cent. rise in the foodstuffs industry's wages. Printing wages advanced 1.8 per cent, textiles 1.7 per cent. and ceremics 0.8 per cent. Machinery tools industry wages dropped 1.3 per cent., metals industry wages 0.3 per cent. and unskilled labour 0.1 per cent.—Domei.

Switzerland Holding Her Own Despite Spread of War

DURING the months of January to June 1941, Switzerland's total imports amounted to 918,7 million Swiss francs, and her total exports to 662,2 millions, states a semi-official letter from Switzerland.

On first examining these figures it may be concluded that this year's imports show a notable decrease in comparison with those of last year. However, during the early part of 1940, the quantity of goods received from abroad was particularly large, for Switzerland was endeavouring to constitute reserve stocks against difficult times. Apart from that rather exceptional year, it is apparent that during the first six months of 1941, imports were higher than the average of preceding years, at least from the point of view of value.

As regards exports, it will be noticed that they have been maintained at approximately the same level. Finally, the excess of imports which last year amounted to over half a milliard francs, shows a more normal proportion this year; Switzerland will thus be more easily able to adjust her balance of payments in which the so-called "invisible imports" (and more particularly foreign tourist traffic which is now almost at a standstill) are not so important a factor as formerly.

However, in order to appreciate the situation objectively, other factors must be taken into consideration. It must be noted for instance, that customs revenue, which amounted to 104.5 million Swiss francs for the first five months of 1938, to 116.2 millions for the corresponding period of 1939 and 124.6 millions for 1940, fell to 69 millions for the first five months of 1941. From these figures it can be deduced that, although the value of imports compares favourably with those of normal years, the quantity has on the contrary greatly diminished. This apparent contradiction in figures is due to the fact that wholesale prices have risen considerably. The official price index, which includes chiefly imported commodities, was 168.7 at the end of May 1941 (August 1939=100).

It is evident therefore that delivery of Switzerland's supplies is not at all so satisfactory as import figures seem to show. Consequently, the country must on the one hand have recourse to reserve stocks, which are not inexhaustible, and on the other restrict consumption. It must however be noted that these restrictions have not yet become privations, and that the Swiss population is privileged in this respect as compared with other nations.

However, rationing is continually being extended to further commodities; the last to be rationed were coffee, tea and cocoa, while, even though consumption of foodstuffs has been restricted for a long time, food rations tend to become smaller and smaller. Certain metals are difficult to obtain, and their use has had to be restricted; they will be replaced by others without causing prejudice to the traditional quality of Swiss products. Delivery of these metals is also no longer allowed without consent of the authorities. At the same time, all waste products liable to be of use are being recuperated.

Measures taken in regard to automobile traffic have also had to be reinforced. No vehicle can circulate without authorization, and this is only given to persons whose occupation is of national importance. All pleasure trips are prohibited. At the same time, the use of replacement fuels (wood, wood gas, acetylene) is being actively developed and the number of vehicles running without gasoline or Diesel oil is constantly increasing.

Agriculture Intensified

The difficulties met in obtaining food supplies caused the putting into operation already last year of a vast plan for intensifying agriculture, called the Wahlen Plan after its promoter. Despite unfavourable weather conditions this spring, execution of the Wahlen Plan has gone forward and several thousands of acres of meadow land, forests, public gardens and waste land have been tilled. It must be stressed that this plan is not intended to make Switzerland permanently self-sufficing, but that it is merely a temporary solution imposed by present circumstances.

Moreover it is generally recognized that Switzerland is essentially industrial and that her production, which is highly appreciated everywhere, has always been progressive. Switzerland intends to remain so.

All possible efforts are being made to facilitate Switzerland's foreign trade. In April a mercantile marine flying the Swiss flag was created in order to ensure contact with all foreign markets. It must be noted here that, despite insufficient imports of raw materials, Swiss industry has been able to work full time until now, thanks to reserve stocks. Factory employment is satisfactory; unemployment figures are at a minimum, it is true partly owing to the mobilization.

The rise in the cost of living is a cause of anxiety to both the authorities and the population. In comparison with August 1939 the rise was 27.4 per cent. at the end of June 1941. The Government has taken severe measures to curb the rise and to prevent speculation. No prices may be raised without official consent. But as shown above, imported goods cost much more now than before the war, and it is impossible to prevent a normal rise in the cost of living. As far as possible everything is being done to help those with small incomes by giving special emergency grants and subsidies for large families.

But it is evidently impossible to bridge the difference entirely. On the other hand, the authorities wish at all costs to avoid an exaggerated rise in prices and salaries, or in other words, inflation. This means that Swiss economy must take both economic and social elements into consideration and maintain an equilibrium between these two factors.

Critical Period Seen

On the whole, Swiss economy is of necessity passing through a critical period. What the future will bring is not yet known. For the time being Switzerland's essential task is to "hold her ground". That is the chief object of all measures taken. To hold her ground on the home front by enduring restrictions in order to be able to last out; by maintaining political, economic and social order.

To hold her ground on the foreign front by keeping contact with all markets; by maintaining the reputed Swiss trade fairs which are still being held despite events, are the expression of this determination. The Swiss Industries Fair in Basle last spring enjoyed unprecented success; the number of exhibitors and visitors was greater than ever. The Swiss Agricultural Fair in Lausanne and the Swiss Fair in Lugano will open as usual in the early autumn; their success is already assured.

The decisions taken recently by the Swiss Association of Embroidery Exporters—one of the branches of Swiss industry most badly hit by the war—are indeed significant: to keep machinery in good working order, even though idle; to keep on the technical staffs; to continue the training of young people in the trade; to continue creating new models and sample collections, to keep contact with foreign customers and to practise a reasonable price policy, etc.

Industries to Maintain Capacity

Thus, while taking all measures necessary for the maintainance of national economy, Switzerland is at the same time striving to prepare the future. All her industries, well-equipped and with a firmly-established world reputation, must maintain their capacity, so that after the war they may resume the place from which they have been partially eclipsed for the moment. This is also the reason why so much interest has been shown lately in Switzerland in river navigation. The idea of constructing a navigable canal linking the Rhone and the Rhine via the Lakes of Geneva and Neuchatel and the River Aar, is now seriously studied. Great interest is also shown in the possibility of navigation on the Rivers Po and Ticino, and on the Rhine between Basle and Constance.

We conclude without attempting to foretell the future. If Switzerland's economic situation is serious, it is not alarmingly so. The greatest difficulties of the present are those in connection with the obtention of the supplies of raw materials indispensible to industry. If reserve stocks are exhausted without it being possible to replenish them, it would indeed be a serious matter for Swiss industry. For the time being, however, there is no need to take a pessimistic view; on the contrary, one may well have faith in the future.

New Flotation Rivets Attention of Local Financial Circles

A new flotation of shares will be made soon by the China Cotton Mills, Ltd. The issue will be for 500,000 shares of ten dollars each, and they will be offered at a price of twelve dollars. The underwriters are Messrs. Benjamin & Potts.

The present paid-up capital is $10,000,000 so that with the new issue the total paid-up capital will be $15,000,000. China Cotton Mills, Ltd., is another enterprise launched under the aegis of China Engineers, Ltd. It consists of an amalgamation of three mills, the original 21,000 spindles mill at Yenping Road, with the addition of a 30,000 spindles mill originally owned by China Spinners, Ltd. and a dyeing and printing works formerly owned by China Textile Mfg. Co., Ltd.

A valuation of the land, buildings and machinery made on December 31, 1940, shows a total of $27,000,000. It stands to reason that a valuation made today would result in much higher figures. The book value of all the land, buildings and machinery is $9,700,000 so that the equity appears to be considerable.

The first seven months working from January 1 to July 31, 1941 shows a profit of around $2,800,000-without allowing for depreciation—which is standing to the credit of profit and loss account. This represents a profit of eighteen per cent. on a total issued capital of $15,000,000 so that even if no more profit is earned during the remainder of the year the mills would still be in a position to pay a dividend.

Since stocks in hand amount to $9,600,000 which might have been purchased at favourable prices, there appear to be good prospects for the future.

It is understood that the local investing and speculating public is devoting much interest to the forthcoming issue, and it was also reported that there were already prospective buyers, willing to purchase the stock at higher prices than twelve dollars. It can be expected that the presence of large idle funds in Shanghai will not fail to make itself felt and so an oversubscription is rather likely to occur.

London Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

London, Sept. 1.

The London Stock Exchange experienced a generally quiet session today, apart from considerable profit taking in home rails. Prices, mostly ruled fully steady and often tended to move higher. British gilt-edged securities recorded small advances, while among industrial issues, breweries and tobaccos responded to a renewed interest and Austin Motors were a firm feature.

Anglo-Iranian shares were again supported among oils, while diamonds improved on fair local interest and Japanese bonds continued to appreciate, but Kaffirs were featureless.—Reuter.

	Aug. 29	Sept. 1
U.K. LOANS		
3 1/2% War Loan (Red.)	£105 3/4	105 5/8
3% Defence Loan	101	101
CHINESE LOANS		
4 1/2% Gold Loan, 1898	47	47
4 1/2% Anglo-French Loan	45	45
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	30 1/2	30 1/2
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	38	38
8% Stg. Notes, 1925	10	10
5% Honan Rly., 1905	14	14
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	15	15
5% ,, ,, (Ger. Is.)	13	13
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	13	13
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	17	17
5% T'tsin-Pukow Rly. B.	12 1/2	12 1/2
5% ,, ,, G.	12 1/2	12 1/2
5% ,, ,, (Supl. Loan) B.	12 1/2	12 1/2
5% ,, ,, (Supl. Loan) G.	12 1/2	12 1/2
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	13	13
5% Chinese Imp. Rly.	57	57
JAPANESE BONDS		
5% Sterling Loan, 1907	27	27 1/2
6% Sterling Loan, 1924	29	29
BANKS AND INSURANCE		
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	9 1/4	9 1/4
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	78	80
,, ,, ,, (Col. Reg.)	83 N	85 N
Mercantile Bank of India	11 1/4	11 1/4
National Bank of India	32 1/4	†31 3/4
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	22	22
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIALS		
Bristol Aeroplane	10/9	10/9
B'tish American Tobacco	86/10 1/2	86/10 1/2
Dunlop Rubber	35/4 1/2	35/3
Imp. Chem. Industries	31/9	31/9
United Steel	23/6	23/6
Woolworths	58/-	58/-
MINES		
Chinese Eng. & Min.	13/6	13/6
Chosen Corp.	4/-	4/-
Marsman Investments	6/3	6/3
Pekin-Syndicate	1/-	1/-
Sub-Nigel	145/-	145/-
Western Holdings	17/3	17/3
MISCELLANEOUS		
Great Western Rly.	42 3/4	42
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	15/-	15/-
London, Midland & Scot.	15 3/4	15 3/4
S'hai Elec. Construction	13/6	13/6
S'hai Waterworks "A"	15	15
Shell Transport & Trad.	51/10 1/2	51/10 1/2

†—Ex dividend.

Palestine Ready To Play Bigger Part in War

Jerusalem, Sept. 2.

Palestime entering with the rest of the British Empire on the third year of the war, anticipates an expansion of its not inconsiderable contribution to the Imperial effort.

In view of it geographical situation it must be regarded as a vital base in the Middle Eastern theatre of the war. It is not only an important supply route and entrepot of traffic between Egypt and the vast Middle Eastern hinterland, but also serves as a production centre of growing significance.

Obviously, Palestine has neither the machinery nor access to raw materials to enable it to become a manufactory of armaments and munitions, but it can and does supply many of those useful commodities such as food concentrates, clothing, utensils, which are no less essential to the army than weapons.

Rigours of War

Though the cost of living in Palestine has risen some 30 per cent. the inhabitants have not felt the rigours of war, and supplies of essential commodities as well as a certain number of other articles have been adequately maintained thanks to the farsightedness of the Government supply department.

One black spot, however, is

FROM DAY TO DAY

DR. S. D. Joffich, M.D., director of The Clinical Diagnosis Institute, 620 Szechuen Rd., has just returned from North China.

MISS Katherine de Sheimo is leaving today for a short holiday in Japan, where she will visit her father, who is resident there.

Mr. and Mrs. W. McBain arrived on Saturday in the s.s. President Garfield after a holiday spent in Honolulu and are now back in their home at 150 Route Pichon.

THE B.W.A. Social Service Board wish to advise members and friends that their next jumble sale takes place on October 2. Donations of jumble will be very welcome and may be sent to Headquarters, 12 The Bund.

THIRTY Chinese students who will continue their studies in Japan at the expense of the Nanking Government, will leave Shanghai on or about September 10. Of the 30 students, ten are from Nanking, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reports.

A MONTHLY bulletin will be published and distributed among ratepayers by the Japanese Residents' Corporation of Nanking for the purpose of keeping the Japanese better informed on the activities of the Corporation, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

HELLO boys and girls: XMHD, YFH, 6.30 p.m. You know what that means don't you? Tune in to station XMHD today at 6.30 p.m. for the Children's Hour programme. XMHD is broadcasting on a frequency of 760 kc or a wave length of 395 m.

THE Shanghai Fire Brigade emergency ambulance was called out to a Chinese house at the corner of Great Western Road and Wong Ka Loong at 1.15 p.m. yesterday to take a Chinese woman, suffering from cholera, to the Chinese Isolation Hospital in Pakhoi Road.

The Shanghai Municipal Council yesterday notified that curfew passes issued by the S.M.P. will become invalid from October 1, and should be presented at room 511, police headquarters, Foochow Road, for renewal. A fee of $3 will be charged for each pass. Photographs will not be required.

The following American officers arrived here last Saturday in the s.s. Tatuta Maru:—Naval officers, Lieutenants W. R. Wilson, R. L. Taylor, T. R. MacKie, who have left for Manila and F. R. Biard, J. R. Bromley, G. M. Slomin. Marine officers, Capt. B. T. Holcomb and 1st Lt. F. Bishop.

THE Cha Nan Buddhist Institute in Amoy, Fukien, which is the largest institution for the education of Chinese Buddhists, will be reopened shortly after five years of closure, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports. According to the paper, 25 young Chinese Buddhists left Shanghai on Monday for enrollment in the institution.

Special memorial services were held at the headquarters of the Orthodox Kuomintang, in Nanking, on Monday morning for those who sacrificed themselves for the cause of peace sponsored by Mr. Wang Ching-wei of the Nanking Government. Those honoured included Dr. Tseng Chung-ming, who was assassinated at Hanoi on March 21, 1939.

THE Chinese National Government in Chungking are making preparations to monopolize the sale of six kinds of daily necessaries, tea and salt included, says the "Cheng Yien Pao." Each item will be completely monopolized by a government chartered company, while the Government has decided to allot a disbursement of C$2,000,000,000 for that purpose.

MR. Ryuji Ito, Chief of the Cultural Bureau of the Central China Liaison Office of the Asia Development Board, left yesterday for Nanking to consult with Mr. Li Sheng-wu, Education Minister of the National Government regarding the establishment of the Shanghai University and the coming observation of the solar eclipse, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reports.

MR. Jack C. Greiner, the Executive Secretary of the Navy Y.M.C.A., will return to the States on the first outgoing boat of the American President Lines. A "Bon Voyage" party and reception in his honour will be held on Friday from 5 to 7 p.m. in the Navy Y.M.C.A. Library. Friends of the Navy Y.M.C.A. are cordially invited to bid Mr. Greiner godspeed.

REVIEWING the domestic and international situation, Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Minister of Finance, declared that China's fixed policy was suited to the present international situation. China, he said, will continue to fight on the side of the Democracies, says a Chungking message to the "Cheng Yien Pao." The speech was made at the Sun Yat-sen memorial service held at the auditorium of the Chinese National Government on Monday.

As today is the second anniversary of the war there are two programmes from station XCDN which should interest the British members of the Shanghai community. The first at 9.20 p.m., is the message to them from H. E. the British Ambassador to China and the second is the Malayan Broadcasting Corporation's recorded programme of the Battle of Britain. This is a dramatized account of the achievements of the R.A.F. Fighter Command from August 8 to October 31, 1940.

FRIENDS of Mr. A. Youngson, late of I.C.I., Shanghai, and retired in the home country in Aberdeen, Scotland, will be pleased to know that news has been received and that he is doing well. Through ill-health for the past sixteen months he did not feel like writing to anybody. He left Aberdeen at the end of November, 1940, and is now living with his wife in Kinlochleven in Argyll. He is working as a clerk in the British Aluminium Co. Ltd. and has been there almost a year. He says that they are rationed for nearly everything, and that he would like to be remembered very kindly to any who may enquire.

Two cases of attempted suicide and one suicide were reported yesterday morning, the first being at about 7.45 a.m. when a male Chinese was conveyed from 733 Tientsin Road to the Lester Chinese Hospital after he had been found to be suffering from lysol poisoning. Another case was reported from 336 Dalny Road, near Ward Road, where a Chinese employee of a dry cleaning shop attempted to take his life by drinking a dose of oxalic acid. This was at about 8 a.m. The third case was reported at 9.55 when an S.F.B. emergency ambulance was sent to 506/2 Canton Road to take a male Chinese to the Lester Chinese Hospital. The unfortunate man, who had taken a large dose of lysol, died before reaching the hospital.

How Should It Be Pronounced?

That which we call a rose, says Romeo, in his innocence, by any other name would smell as sweet. But Romeo did not realize that a whole world, a whole cosmos of social distinction, may reside in a name. What's in a name, forsooth! Look into the pages of Debrett and bow the head, writes Neville Cardus in the "Sydney Morning Herald."

There are Auchinlecks and Afflecks. There are momentous occasions in life when the p is silent, as in pterodactyl; there are other occasions, equally fraught with peril when the letter p must be sounded (or emitted) as in peripatetic.

Smith Family

I once knew a branch of the immortal Smith family who spelt the name Psmith; there is a character called Psmith in an early novel of P. G. Wodehouse—I dare to mention HIS name here and now (pronouncing it WODEhouse) at risk of being suspected of fifth, or even of sixth column, tendencies.

There are Smiths, Smyths, and Smythes. You must not, on your life and honour, pronounce Smyth as though it were vulgarly written Smith. I have seen Jones spelled with a small j. A man once walked up to the Duke of Wellington in a fashionable ballroom and said to him, "Mr. Jones, I believe?" The Duke looked at him down his noble nose, and replied, "Sir, if you believe that, you'll believe anything."

Once in my own days of social aspiration (like Oscar Wilde, I have been in every great house in London —once!) I received a letter signed Montefiore. When I rang up on the telephone and asked for the honourable gentleman, pronouncing the name "Mon-te-fi-or-e," a cold voice informed me that no such person resided there, or in any place adjacent to the vicinity. To this day I don't know how Montefiore should, in all decency, be pronounced. Will any kind reader inform me at once? To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

"Menzies" Or . . .

Fortunately, names in Australia are usually pronounced phonetically—not to say onomatopoeically. Mr. Menzies is content with "Menzies." A few years ago, when Mr. Menzies was Attorney-General and paying a visit to England, I happened one day to mention in my club that I had met Mr. Menzies and had enjoyed his company on several occasions in Australia. A life-member of the club fixed me with a patrician eye. "You mean 'Men-ges,' of course?" No, I retaliated. Mr. Menzies himself pronounces it Men-zies.' The patrician was not to be shaken. All I can say, answered he, is that if I ever have the honour of meeting the Attorney-General of Australia, I shall call him 'Men-ges.' I have heard of a house of Menzies that severely restricted the pronunciation "Men-zies" to the commercial branch of the family.

Snobbishness of Nomenclature

Even the greatest of all horse-races in England is subject to this delectable snobbishness of nomenclature. The man who puts his shilling each way on the second favourite calls it, as spelled, Der-by. But if you live in Bruton Street and conduct your 'transactions by commission agent,' you call it the Darby. Visitors of good birth to Derbyshire also call the country Darbyshire; the natives scorntully reject the solecism, and stick to Derbyshire. All sorts of pitfalls surround us when we decline to pronounce place-names according to no fixed principle of phonetics: I cannot imagine what would happen to the innocent abroad who came to Gloucestershire and went to the booking office at the railway station to ask for a ticket to "Cirencester." The chances are that he would find himself, at the end of the day, in the neighbourhood of Galashiels. When I was a young man on my first visit to the Continent, I knew very little about the German language; my destination was Vienna. I got out of the train to stretch my legs and leisurely enjoy the variegated life on the platform at an enormous station, which bore the name in big block letters, "Wien." Then I resumed my compartment on the same train and was carried on some distance towards the Orient. I have known the same fate overwhelm Englishmen who have been looking for Munich, and with the obstinacy of the English have refused to be put off by any such imitation as "Munchen." And could anyone in his senses associate the lovely name of Geneva with the horrible expletive "Genf."?

Plea for Silence

In all place names, and in some of the names that are now becoming prominent in the Press again, such as Przemysl, Pskov, and Dnepropetrovsk, in all these instances it would surely add to the ease of life if the P were silent as in Psmith. There is also the celebrated and processional name which adorns a little village in Wales; I can't remember exactly how it goes or proceeds, but it begins "Llanfair...." and then after what musicians call a middle or working-out section, it splutters away into a coda of "gog-gog-goches," I suggest that in this name all the letters should be silent.

Delight in Ambiguities

One would imagine that the human race, which seems to take a delight in ambiguities and making simple things as difficult as possible could at least come to some uniformity of opinion upon matters as important as names. But such, however, is the wilfulness of man that he goes out of his way to wrap his signature in mystery. The post seldom reaches me without including one letter which at first glance is signed in Chinese or Volapuk. And then, having looked at the signature from all points of the compass, and having held it before the mirror, I discover that it has come from one of those unending clans, the Smiths, or even the Joneses ....A rose might smell as sweet, if it were called an onion, but if it were socially conscious it might even expect us to pronounce it with the e silent. I once knew a family in Lancashire of the famous and indigenous name of Sidebottom, but the lady of the house insisted that it should be called "Sid-e-botham" with the i short and respectable.

Vanity of vanities! There is indeed a good deal in a name.

Green Urges Greater Unity in U.S. Labour

Grand Rapids, Michigan, Sept. 2.

A powerful appeal for unity in the ranks of American labour was made by Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labour, in a speech here yesterday.

Apparently speaking to the Congress of Industrial Organization, although he did not mention the organization by name, Mr. Green called for the restoration of unity "to instil confidence in the American people, to promote industrial peace and to spur on the national programme."

The American Federation of Labour, he said, was arrayed "in a solid phalanx to defend America and the allies of America."—Reuter.

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

CROSS CANADA TRAVEL MENU
WHETHER YOU ARRIVE AT VANCOUVER OR SAN FRANCISCO
TAKE THE BANFF ROUTE
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SEE MORE... ENJOY MORE
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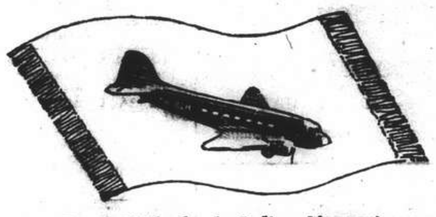


(Royal Netherlands Indies Airways)

FLY ON THE MAGIC CARPET TO THE WINTERSPORTS!

It is now the time to fly to Australia

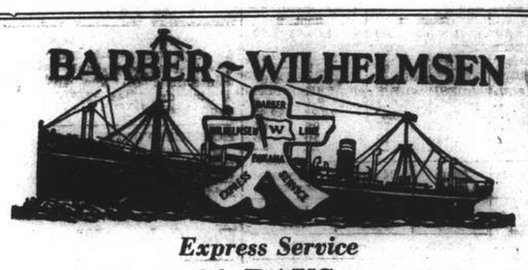
K.N.I.L.M. service Java/Australia in 2½ days in connection with the vessels of the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE

For further particulars please apply to:

Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V.

133 Szechuen Road Telephone 16247



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A Vessel Second Half September

ALL VESSELS HAVE DEEP TANKS FOR OIL IN BULK

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10728

Vessels Sailing

NORTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to NORTH CHINA PORTS.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

SOUTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to SOUTH CHINA PORTS, INDO-CHINA, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and INDIA.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

J.C.J.L. 3 SAILINGS MONTHLY TO AMOY, HONGKONG, MANILA and NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PORTS.—For Freight and Passage please apply to Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap, Shanghai N. V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Telephone 16247.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Tatuta M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Heian M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Banshu M. 41	Jap.	K.U.K.
Tetuzan M.	Jap.	Y.K.K.
Khai Dinh	Fr.	M.M.
Dairen M.	Jap.	D.K.K.

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Gran	Rangoon	Wallem
Antai	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Tangshan M.	Keelung	T.K.K.
Hakuiken M.	Keelung	T.K.K.
Honsing	Tsingtao	Shawhsing
Shanghai M.	Japan	T.K.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	Upper S.
Eritrea	Iti.	Cr.	21-22 B.
E. Cariptto	Iti.	Gbt.	21-22 B.
Lepanto	Iti.	Gbt.	1-2 H.

FOR SALE

Over the years you have probably collected a lot of stuff you do not want and cannot use. Perhaps these despised chattels are just what someone else does want. Advertise them for sale in our classified columns and do yourself a double service.

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

PRESIDENT LINER SAILINGS

TO UNITED STATES

A Ship sailing first week in September
A Ship sailing second week in September
A Ship sailing first week in October
A Ship sailing last week in October

TO PHILIPPINES AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

A Ship sailing second week in September
A Ship sailing last week in October
A Ship sailing third week in November

For further particulars apply to American President Lines' Office

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES

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P. & O. B. I. E. & A.

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All vessels may call at any ports on or off the route and the route and all sailings are subject to cancellation change or deviation with or without notice.

For particulars apply to the Agents:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

27 THE BUND Telephone 11428

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Regular Service to United Kingdom Ports.

Australian-Oriental Line, Ltd.

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China Navigation Co., Ltd.

Regular Service to North and South China Ports, Hongkong, Manila, Siam, Indo China, Straits Settlements, Territory of New Guinea, Solomon Islands.

For further particulars, freight and passage rates, please apply to:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

21-23 French Bund Agents Telephone 82020

GLEN & SHIRE LINES

Sailings to and from

THE UNITED KINGDOM

For details of freights and passage apply to:

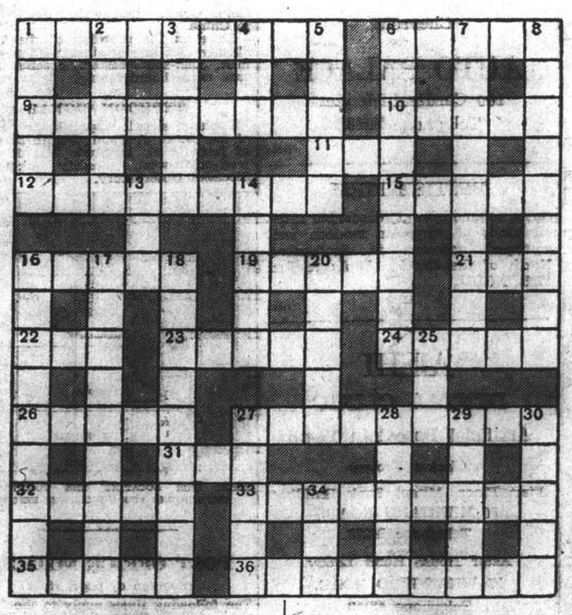
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents

27 The Bund Telephone 15290

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 589

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")



ACROSS

1 A children's game not a whisky of beery origin (9)
6 Probably our first novelist (5)
9 Ferocious (sounding suggestive of the vehicle that was borrowed from you). (9)
10 Poison (5)
11 This out is to supplement (3)
12 Even if the book is this the contents need not be narrow-minded (9)
15 Allude (5)
16 Famous orator or criminal (5)
19 Mediterranean island (5)
21 Confess (3)
22 Get round her for a bird (3)
23 Prima donna (5)
24 A field will be permanently this but an under-graduate temporarily (5)
26 One of those engaged in 16 down perhaps (5)
27 Even a hidden sniper should show this part of his rifle (9)
31 Implement (for a law-breaker?) (3)
32 The distance between the wickets (5)
33 Roads that are never dry (9)
35 British dramatist (5)
36 How a schoolboy might describe the imposition (two words—4, 5)

DOWN

1 This has different meanings to the hen and the supercargo (5)
2 Though it doesn't start with L, it often comes under that heading (5)
3 Minute evidence of a meal perhaps (5)
4 Part of 30 down (3)
5 Distinctly unpopular (5)
6 No, doing this to the traffic is not amusing (9)
7 The van (9)
8 This is put in a temple but is a temple in the end (9)
13 One of the deer family (3)
14 Describes the perfect wedding cake (5)
16 Signs of a constrictor seen at regattas (two words—4, 5)
17 The skill of the boxer not of the jeweller (9)
18 The language one might get from one's pater (9)
20 An ecclesiastic of earlier times (5)
25 All or part of an allen in Australia (3)
27 This regimental badge is sombre not brilliant (3)
28 Reel (5)
29 Against this is contrary to one's inclination (5)
30 The time of adolescence (5)
34 Vehicle back in 26 across (3)

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION—ACROSS: 1, Alabaster; 9, Cry Off; 10, Overhead; 11, Forces; 12, Estate; 14, Rail; 15, Canal; 18, Bearer; 19, Impulse; 21, Veteran; 24, Luther; 26, Wigan; 30, Later; 31, Eludes; 32, Threat; 33, Trimmers; 34, Nausea; 35, Press gang. DOWN: 2, Lavish; 3, Barnac, 4, Steven; 5, Elderly; 6, Creole; 7, Sorcerer; 8, Offspring; 11, Fibre; 13, Tael; 17, Millstone; 19, Peter out; 20, Sprat; 22, Teal; 23, Sweater; 25, Elated; 27, Genius; 28, Nutmeg; 29, Kedron.

Motor Cars and Cycles

JUST overhauled, under mechanical guarantee: 1937 Ford V-8 sedan; 1935 Ford V-8 sedan; 1934 Nash Lafayette sedan; 1932 Buick convertible sedan. American Motors, Fed. Inc. U.S.A., 444 Avenue Foch. Telephone 60182/3. 11125

FORD 1940 coach, slightly used. Telephone 74500. -2885

REFUGEE requires small, cheap car to gain his subsistence with. Box 1766, NCDN. -2880

WANTED, one Ford or Chevrolet truck, about 1939 model, De Becker, telephone 15633. 11128

WANTED 1930/1931 Ford coupe. Telephone 14847, office hours. -2898

IMMEDIATE sale: 1934 Hillman sedan, 4-door, 4-cylinder, 24 m.p.g., excellent condition. US$425. Telephone 52897. 11129

FOR quick sale, late 1939 Buick 41 model, for US$1,600. Owner leaving Shanghai, excellent condition. Telephone 42943 during office hours. -2872

1939 Packard, 120 model, mileage about 1,700 k.m., as new, always owner-driven, engine in perfect condition, 6 whitewall wheels, with heater, US$1,700. Trial by appointment, telephone 85080, hours 9-12, 2-4. -2877

MERCURY 1940 town sedan, A1 condition, equipped with radio, heater, etc. US$1,500 cash in American bank notes. Box 1740, NCDN. -2842

1939 Dodge sedan with radio, 1934 Dodge sedan, 1937 Ford sedan, 85 H.P., 1939 Opel sedan. Telephone 14847, office hours. -2822

AUSTIN 12/6, perfect engine, always owner-driven, fitted radio, £100 or US$400. Telephone 21683. 11087

1933 model Buick sedan for sale, at reasonable price, always owner-driven, in perfect condition. Please telephone 12903 at office hours, Mr. Payne, for trial. No brokers. -2796

AUSTIN Seven, 1932 model, very economical, good condition. Owner leaving Shanghai, $5,500. Replies Box 1719, NCDN. -2801

PLYMOUTH 1941 sedan, like new. Telephone 74500. -2803

1941 Packard, 120 model, used only few hundred kilometres, with radio and heater, price US$2,600. Address Box 1695, NCDN. -2775

WANTED, Austin 10 Standard or any similar British models. No brokers. Reply stating prices. Box 1702, NCDN. -2783

US$700 for 1938 onwards models, preferably owner-driven. No brokers. Address Box 1703, NCDN. -2781

LA SALLE Touring car, perfect running order. New battery. Box 1699, NCDN. 11082

BUICK Roadmaster 1938 with radio, car de luxe. Telephone 74500. -2782

ESSEX Light Six 1933, 4 door sedan. Tyres, engine and paint in perfect condition, US$265. Can be seen at Richards Auto Works. -2832

PACKARD 1936 model 120. Telephone 70070, Room 1217. -2892

Office Cars

SEAT required Rol Albert-Pingliang Road, twice daily, to and back. Box 1753, NCDN. -2863

LIFT available Jessfield Park/Bund, three or four times daily. Box 1773, NCDN. -2893

Dancing

MISS Lillian Grey, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -2888

Medical

SEXUOLOGICAL CLINIC
Dir. Dr. J. KASSOFF, M.D.
Debility, Gland Disorders, Neurasthenia
HAMILTON HOUSE, Suite 226
Hours: 11-1 and 4-6 p.m. Tel. 14379

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320 SZECHUEN ROAD
Hours: 10.30-1, 3-6 Telephone 17779
86 Bearn Apts., 475 Ave. Joffre
Hours: 8-10, 6-8, Telephone 83092

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TELEPHONE 72248

"Deficiency of information in Japanese English-language newspapers is completed very successfully is Kobe by the Japan Chronicle, on its pages can often be found criticisms of the political and economic actions of the Japanese Government and various other information which gives the opportunity to observe and to analyse the Japanese economic situation. In addition to the usual material obtainable from all the Japanese English-language newspapers, The Japan Chronicle gives a very detailed and comprehensive review of the foreign trade of Japan. It regularly prints statistics pertaining to Japanese exports and the state of the home market."—*Extracts from U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

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Head Office: 65 Naniwa Machi, Kobe

THE SUN
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Oldest Insurance Office in the World
Head Office:
63 Threadneedle Street, London
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Wanted to Purchase

PORTABLE typewriter, Hermes, or other make, good condition. Box 1738, NCDN. -2840

WANTED by amateur, small lathe machine for metal, 1 ft. between centres, preferably with electric motor. State price. Also used gentleman's bicycle. Apply 1858 Joffre, Apartment 32D. -2792

WANTED: Buy all kinds of second-hand furniture, as refrigerator, piano, carpets, radio, etc. Dunlentin, 795 Nanking Road. Telephone 94220, 1-7 p.m. -2749

TRANSFORMERS wanted. Those who want to sell old or damaged electrical transformers may write Box 1623, NCDN, stating kilowatt capacity, number of phases, voltage rating, number of pieces and price. -2844

WANTED buy secondhand household furniture, carpets, suits, dresser, shoes. Telephone 33065 daily, Mr. Bers. -2229

WANTED Chinese silk carpet for bedroom, Box 1617, NCDN. -2636

Wanted to Rent

WANTED two-three roomed flat, unfurnished, Concession/Settlement, Box 1758, NCDN. -2869

RESPONSIBLE Briton requires furnished three-roomed flat, willing purchase furniture. Address Box 1746, NCDN. -2850

WILL take three/five-roomed apartment or buy boarding. Concession/Settlement. Box 1736, NCDN. -2856

WANTED, two/three or four-roomed apartment. Willing to take over furniture. Please write Box 1739, NCDN. -2841

OFFICIAL of standing wishes to rent furnished small house or apartment, four/six rooms. Small family. Will pay well for good place. Address Box 1755, NCDN. -2858

WANTED: American lady requires furnished room with part or full board. Private bathroom if possible. Reply Box 1732, NCDN. -2832

WANTED two/three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with kitchenette, bath, telephone in residential quarter. Box 1729, NCDN. -2829

WANTED, two/four-roomed apartment, Concession, will take over furniture No brokers. Address Box 1714, NCDN. -2806

WANTED, two-roomed apartment, willing buy furniture, available middle September, French Concession. Reply 1230/25 Avenue Joffre. -2222

WANTED immediately, three to four room apartment or small house, Settlement or Concession. Reply Post Office Box 1066. -2768

WANTED by responsible American, two, three or four roomed apartment, furnished or unfurnished, in the central district. Occupancy September 15. Address Box 1680, NCDN. 11048

REQUIRED immediately, two or three-roomed flat, all modern conveniences, furnished or unfurnished, not further west than Settlement, St. George's, Concession, Rol Albert. Particulars to Box 1453, NCDN. -2249

WANTED: eight/ten roomed apartment or house, best location, preferably with central heating. Box 1629, NCDN. -2651

Houses and Land

SALE, six-roomed foreign house on 1.600 mow land. Vicinity French Park. Price reasonable. Address Box 1584, NCDN. -2588

BUBBLING Well lot mow 2.5.0.0. with shops for sale. US$150,000. Box 1731, NCDN. -2829

FOR SALE: Detached residence, one mow, Amherst Avenue, reasonable price. Apply Box 1720 NCDN. -2821

HOUSES and land, situated in the western district of Shanghai, and Hungjao; if for sale, please write full particulars to The E-W Property Department, 54 Great Western Road, Ground Floor. Telephone 22272. -2781

Unfurnished Apartments

TWO roomed flat, bath, kitchen, balcony, French Concession. Rent $220. Fittings including gas stove $2,500. Box 1770, NCDN. -2867

THREE and four-roomed apartment, best part Concession: One, two, three-roomed apartment, now under construction, Settlement, General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122 -2690

NICE 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4-roomed apartment. Best part Concession. No key-money. Shanghai Realty Co., 110/52 Szechuen Road. -2859

TO LET, the most beautiful duplex penthouse, four huge rooms, two bathrooms, three verandahs, all modern conveniences, lift, servants' quarters, in the best residential part of French Concession. Furniture to be taken over. Apply A. Leonard, P. Veysseyre, Architects, telephone 83943, from 7.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 11071

TWO roomed apartment in new building, vicinity Rol Albert. Immediate occupancy. Contribution to building costs, Steuer, 22460. -2617

261 Route Culty. Attractive newly-constructed three-roomed flats with bathroom and kitchen available for occupation about September 7. Rent $580/$600 per month, including hot and cold water only. For further particulars apply Palmer and Turner, Property Office, 17 Canton Road, telephone 13059. 11077

Furnished Houses

DESIRABLE seven-roomed house in western district with large garden to let from September 15 to responsible individual of Allied nationality at a rental of $500 per month. No key-money or equivalent. Address Box 1762, NCDN. 11121

LARGE residence (16 rooms) with garden garage, servants' quarters and central heating for immediate occupation. Apply stating nationality to Box 1724, NCDN. 14103

Clothing and Fabrics

BEDSHEETS, best imported grades, in all sizes. Table cloths, napkins and household linen in best European pure linen quality. Box 1432, NCDN. 9283

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m., 205 Peking, 1st 374 Kiangse Road, Apartment 30, second-floor. -2888

More Classified Ads. Overleaf

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Cloudy, fine and rather hot weather with moderate easterly to southerly winds around Shantung, over our regions and to the south of the Saddles. Local morning fog.

	At Cathedral	At Siccawei
Temperature yesterday	min. 76.0 max. 92.0	min. 73.8 max. 92.8
,, same date last year	min. 75.0 max. 83.5	min. 76.8 max. 88.2

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1941 (12th day of 7th moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Sept. 4, 7 p.m. registered and 8 p.m. ordinary due San Francisco Sept. 18. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Sept. 4, 7 p.m. registered and 8 p.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: Sept. 7, 14, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
Single copies 30 cents

Shanghai delivery	6 mos.	$42
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EVERY WEDNESDAY
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Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald, Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055
Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.
To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

DEATH

SHIRAZEE.—On September 1, 1941, at her residence, 52 Edinburgh Road, Shanghai, MARY (Chun Kwei) Shirazee, aged 90 years, widow of the late H. A. Shirazee, Hongkong, and mother of Mr. M. C. Shirazee, Mrs. O. A. Madar, Mrs. S. R. Ismail, Mrs. A. M. Jaffer and the late Mrs. L. Abbass. Removed to the parlours of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road. Funeral services will be held tomorrow, Thursday, September 4, 1941, at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, at 4:30 p.m. (Hongkong papers please copy.)

CARDS

Mr. J. H. WILLEBRANT

P. P. C. 11098

Mr. A. J. Ph. BEEKMEJER.

P. P. C. 11115

Mr. K. J. BAGGERMAN

P. P. C. 11116

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. R. THORBECKE

ss. Tjisadane

P. P. C. -2886

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

From September 1, 1941, our office address will be
No. 39 Peking Road, 3rd Floor.
Our telepone number will remain 11159.
LIDDELL BROS. & CO., LTD.
10899

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

3 XCDN Moonlight Follies, Popular Night, 9.30.
3 Britain at war with Germany (1939)

COMING EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

4 Rotary Int'l Bridge Club, 304 Mohawk Road, 2nd Fl.
7 Memorial Service for Mr. Yang Moi Nan, Huchow Guild Hall, 263 Kweichow Road 4.
13 S'hai Cricket Club, Cinema Show, 9.30.
13 B.W.A. Fun Fair and Tennis Tournament, in aid Red Cross, Cathedral Girls' School, 3.
17 B.U.S.C. Open Meeting, Dr. J. Marin, 'Foot-binding in China,' Henry Lester Institute, 1320 Avenue Road, 5.45.
20 Final Wood Trophy Match, S.C.C.
21 Final Wood Trophy Match, S.C.C.

QUE QUI GUY otherwise LIANG KWEI KEE
deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to The Trustee Act 1925 that all persons having claims against the estate of the above late of Shanghai in China, Widow, deceased, who died at Shanghai aforesaid on the 29th day of July 1941 are hereby requested to send particulars to the undersigned by the 15th day of November 1941 after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the valid claims of which he shall have had notice.

PLATT, WHITE-COOPER & CO.
49 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Solicitor for the Executor
Shanghai, September 3, 1941.
11126

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB

ANNUAL GENERAL FOOTBALL MEETING.

There will be an Annual General Football Meeting at the Club Pavilion to-day, September 3, 1941, at 6 p.m.
All Members are invited to attend.

T. EDWARDS.
Hon. Secretary.

DEL MONTE GREEN GROCERY
854 Avenue Foch, telephone 39113
Just arrived U. S. A. celery, red, green grapes, grapefruit, oranges, lemons, Chefoo bananas, apples, pears, grapes, fresh red salmon.
-2895

In its design, materials, and workmanship, the quality of a Ford car is calculated not only to please you as you buy, but to serve and serve you well beyond the first year or two or three that you may drive it.

BILLS MOTORS
Federal Inc., U.S.A.
615 Avenue Foch, Tel. 74400 (6 lines)

NOTIFICATION No. 5536

CURFEW PASSES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Curfew Passes issued by the Municipal Police will become invalid from October 1, 1941 and should be presented at Room No. 511, Police Headquarters, Foochow Road, for renewal. A fee of $3 will be charged in respect of each pass. Photographs will NOT be required.

By order,
G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary and Commissioner General
COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, September 2, 1941.
11126

NOTIFICATION No. 5537

TENDERS INVITED

Tenders are invited as follows:—

TENDER No. 703
Supply of foodstuffs for the Russian Auxiliary Detachment, S.M.P. for the month of October 1941.

	Specification fee
Group "A" Meat, Fish and Game	$100
,, "B" Vegetables	$100
,, "C" Groceries	$100
,, "D" Bread	$100
,, "E" Fresh Milk	$100

TENDER No. 704
Catering to the Russian Auxiliary Detachment, S.M.P., for the month of October 1941. $100

Official Tender Forms and General Conditions governing tenders may be obtained from Room 106, Police Headquarters, Foochow Road.

Tenders must be sent to the undersigned, Room 150, Administration Building, Kiangse Road, not later than 11 a.m. on September 22, 1941.

By order,
G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary and Commissioner General
COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, September 2, 1941.
11127

NOTIFICATION INCREASE IN LAUNDRY CHARGES

Since the latest adjustment of laundry rates effected four months ago, Members of this Association felt compelled to appeal to the undersigned for a further adjustment of their charges, owing to the continued increase in operating costs, arised through a 25% advance of water supply rates, a 40 and 60% rise of coal and soap prices respectively.

In view of the rapid increase in basic operating costs, this Association has reluctantly agreed to their proposal for having the charges for piece work and monthly contracts increased by 60 to 70%, the new rates becoming effective as from September 1, 1941.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY
LAUNDRY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION
-2856

NOTICE

OFFICE OF THE
AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT
TRADE COMMISSIONER IN CHINA

Following instructions from the Commonwealth Government, this Office is closed as from to-day except for the settlement of accounts.

Any outstanding accounts should be rendered immediately.

V. G. BOWDEN.
Commissioner
12 The Bund,
Shanghai, September 1, 1941.
11099

XCDN "MOONLIGHT FOLLIES"

The Committee wish to notify the general public that Clarkes Agency are appointed official collectors of all chits and I.O.U. signed at Hayim's Garden.

TELEPHONE 10092 FOR ANY INFORMATION RE YOUR CHITS OR FOR COLLECTORS.
11191

TINPLATES WANTED

Local factory requires large quantities tin-plates, black plate wasters. Please make offers in local currency stating full specification to Box 1747, NCDN. -2851

SHIRTS
made to order.
REASONABLE PRICES
Autumn Shirtings just unpacked.
RAZON'S, 12 Central Road
11114

"LIGHTNING LAUNDRY STRIKE"
reads a headline. They struck while the irons were hot. If any householder wishes to strike the iron while it is hot he will no longer leave his home unprotected by adequate Fire and Burglary Insurance.
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C. E. SPARKE
INSURANCE OFFICE
Agents:
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
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IF TIMES ARE TOUGH
Relax—and get some real pleasure in driving the good-looking, comfortable and Economical *Plymouth.*
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After We Sell—WE SERVE

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Patron A. H. George, Esq., C.M.G.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6
commencing at 4.30 p.m.
at The Shanghai Race Club
In aid of
CENTRAL BRITISH WAR FUND
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There are only a few 1941 Chevrolet Cars left—if you are planning to acquire a new car
DO SO NOW.
You receive more for what you pay when you buy Chevrolet.
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can accommodate, at reasonable rates, all kinds of cargo in modern well equipped godowns in Settlement, North of the Creek. Apply to Box 1728, NCDN.
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the sick and wounded in war and help the
BRITISH RED CROSS
to carry on their fine work by giving to
The Central British War Fund (Hon. Treas. Mr. G. H. Stacey, c/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank)

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AQUARIUS
LEMON SQUASH
ORANGE SQUASH
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Delicious, Refreshing and Absolutely Pure.
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THE YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.
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Dependable, Intelligent and Neat
DUPLICATING WORK
for Circular Letters, Bulletins, Advertising Leaflets, Price Lists, etc., etc.
QUICKER AND MORE ECONOMICAL THAN ORDINARY PRINTING.
Telephone 19156 for full particulars.
NATIONAL STATIONERY SOCIETY
Publicity Service Dept.
149 Szechuen Road, First Floor
-2862

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich +8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	Sept. 1 16.00	Sept. 1 21.00	Sept. 2 4.00	Sept. 2 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.86	29.89	29.80	29.83
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.08	—0.08	—0.12	—0.12
at 32 F. ,, 12 hrs.)	—0.06	—0.06	—0.03	—0.03
Wind (direction)	ESE	E/S	ESE	SE
,, (miles per hour)	7.4	5.1	7.4	6.2
Temperature (Fahr.)	79.7°	75.0°	76.8°	82.2°
Humidity (per cent)	84	98	96	87
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	10	8
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report Sept. 1	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.91	—0.03	29.78
Temperature: min. 70.5° max. 86.2°	78.3°	+2.8°	77.7°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	52.82	—	33.77

Time and Tide	3/9	4/9	5/9	6/9	7/9	8/9	9/9
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.30	5.31	5.32	5.32	5.33	5.33	5.34
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.16	18.15	18.13	18.12	18.11	18.10	18.09
Moon rises at Shanghai	16.34	17.16	17.54	18.31	19.06	19.41	20.15
Moon sets at Shanghai	2.50	3.50	4.48	5.45	6.41	7.37	8.30
Flood makes Shal. (day)	8.30	9.45	10.30	11.00	11.25	11.45	11.57
Ebb. makes Shal. (day)	13.18	14.10	15.00	15.40	16.15	16.50	17.20
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	10.10	11.05	11.40	12.26	12.48	13.16	13.47
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	9.10	10.35	11.30	11.60	12.20	12.86	12.85

THE WEATHER
(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 1st:—Pressure rather high and steady over China and Japan. Typhoon stationary to the east of north Luzon. Secondary typhoon to the west of Luzon moving north-west. Easterly winds along the China Coast. Cloudy and fine weather in China.

State on the morning of the 2nd:—Cloudy and fine weather with morning mist. East-south-easterly breezes. Pressure normal and falling.

TYPHOON SIGNAL

Typhoon signal: Approximate position of the centre at 6 a.m., within 120 miles of latitude 19, longitude 114, direction west-north-west, intensity unknown.—Siccawei Observatory.

CHART FOR LOCATING THE POSITION OF TYFYPHOONS FROM SICCAWEI REPORTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES
(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

WEDNESDAY, September 3.	Reg.	Ord.
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Japan and Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Hongkong and Canton	*20.00	7.15
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
THURSDAY, September 4		
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Manila and Indo-China ..AX	15.30	16.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18.30	20.00
Australia New Zealand and Straits via Hongkong ..x	19.00	20.00
Hongkong and Canton .. x	19.30	20.00
FRIDAY, September 5		
Japan and Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Formosa via Keelung	*20.00	8.00
Amoy and Fukien Province via Amoy	8.30	9.00
Japan West Hupeh Kwangsung Kwangsi Yunnan and Kweichow via Amoy	8.30	9.00
Tsingtao and Dairen	11.30	12.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00

*The night before.
A Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 12.00 on 3rd.
X Provisional time subject to alterations.
Next parcel mail for U.S.A., closes on Sept. 6, 1941.

Canton-Hanoi-Saigon-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close on every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton for Hanoi on every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and for Saigon on every Monday and Bangkok on every Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Netherlands K.L.M. Air Mail Service (Batavia-Lydda) per steamer to Singapore via Hongkong on Sept. 4, at 7 p.m. for registered and at 8 p.m. for ordinary.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 1 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-office daily at 12.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow, per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow; Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin Tsinan, Tungshan, Haichow, Kweiteh, Kaigan, Tatung, Kweisui, Paotow, Shanhaiwan Shihkiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan, Yuncheng and Linfen by the planes of the China Airways Co. close daily at 10.30 p.m.

Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Air Line close at 10.30 p.m.

Canton, Swatow and Hoihow per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Daily Train Mail

Nanking only at 7 a.m. and 9.30 p.m.

Entire N.S.R. and River Ports up to Ichang at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

T.P.R. north Pinghan, Lunghai and Kiaotsi Lines at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Entire S.H.N.R. including Siaoshan, Kokiao and Shaoshing daily at 1 p.m.

Sungkiang and Hangchow only at 10.30 p.m.

Remarks: For Europe via Siberia—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia despatched per train via Nanking and T'sin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains (for time of closing see above.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

Limbless Soldiers and Sailors Fund

Hurlston-Piper, E. A. $5

Florence Spooner Memorial Home

IN MEMORY OF MRS. ETELVINA AZEDO BASTO DA SILVA

Maitland, A. J.	$15
Silva, Antonir, M. da	10
Barros, Mario	5

September Shopping Opportunity
IN OUR CORSET DEPT.
KLEINERT'S 2-WAY STRETCH GIRDLES
in Medium and Large Sizes
Usually Priced $28.50 and $32.50
OFFERED AT $21.50 and $24.50
KLEINERT'S "STURDI-FLEX" PANTIE GIRDLES
For Fuller Figures; Reducing Model
SLIGHTLY SHOP SOILED—OFFERED AT $19.50
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

TWO-THREE sales ladies or men required by well-established firm. Commission and transportation fares. Box 1765, NCDN. -2891

WANTED, Germany-returned student (Chinese) majoring in synthetic chemistry or chemical engineering. Experiences and expectations to Box 1768, NCDN. -2893

YOUNG lady-secretary, good appearance, with perfect knowledge of English and some French, if possible, is wanted for office. State previous experience, nationality and salary expected to Post Office Box 277. -2896

COUNTER saleslady, foreign or Chinese required, experience and intelligence desired. Apply 119 Nanking Road, Room 2A (Central Arcade) between 9-11. 11119

WANTED immediately, experienced Chinese salesgirl, English-speaking. "For You", 1017 Avenue Joffre. -2845

ACCOUNTANT-Auditor (C. A. preferred) with public experience. Permanent well-paying position for qualified man. Reply stating nationality, age, experience, and availability. Box 1729, NCDN 11101

WANTED for immediate appointment in Hongkong qualified electrical engineer, British (preferably with practical knowledge of electrical communications), capable of supervising production. Applications will be treated confidentially. Address Box 1684, NCDN. 11088

INCREASE your earning power by learning shorthand, typewriting, English, bookkeeping/accountancy. Expert tuition. Many placed in suitable positions after few months' training. Apply The Shanghai Business College, 320 Szechuen Road (Second Floor). Telephone 17733. -10772

Business Opportunities

SHANGHAI Chemical Industry wishes to entrust sole agency for Shanghai for high grade technical and anaesthetic ether to responsible firm with good connections in this line. Offers in writing only Box 1744, NCDN. Brokers don't bother. -2849

HORTICULTURIST with house, garden, eastern district, desires partner investing $15,000 for farming, horticulture. Free furnished room included. Address Box 1742, NCDN. 11118

For Sale—Miscellaneous

ROBINSON piano with three pedals, practically new, $2,000. Telephone 79341 for appointment. -2863

DINING-ROOM suite (made by Arts & Craft). Bedroom suite. Telephone 21782. -2882

HANAU quartz lamp, table-model, latest style. Cheap for quick sale. 124 Sassoon House. -2897

TYPEWRITER ribbons, $25 per dozen. Address Box 1772, NCDN. -2892

SALES, 1940 Buick Super 51, four-door, touring sedan with radio. Telephone 90152, Hsu. -2873

TROMBONE, Buescher, gold-silver plated, slightly used, price US$100. 1376 Avenue Joffre, Room 2. -2878

DOLLS, toys, exclusive nice selection. Broken dolls repaired, renovated perfectly. Rosette, 135 Seymour Road. -2798

SHIRTS correctly made to measure at reasonable price. Autumn shirtings just unpacked. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 11119

BRITISH made baby carriage, in good order, also baby's cot, bath and canvas dressing table. Telephone 20719, 12.30 to 2 p.m. 11117

SCROLL picture, 215 inches long, by Chiu Ying, one of the four greatest artists of Ming dynasty. Price moderate. Box 1662, NCDN. -2723

SOME first-class Persian rugs and carpets for private sale. Box 1618, NCDN. -2637

GORGEOUS paintings, finest porcelain, crystalware, sets, bronces, vestibule carpets, antique time pieces, miniatures. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Art. -2739

VESTA, sewing-machine (folding), as new, complete toy-railway (Maerklin) with clockwork. Post Office Box 2092. -2807

TWO Remington Standard typewriters excellent condition, US$50. Mrs. Stewart, 55 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. 11091

SINGER sewing machines, new and slightly used. Bargain sale, Room 138 Hamilton House. -2730

SECONDHAND piano for sale, 80 per cent. new. Please call telephone 78336 between 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. -2865

Cameras

BRING your empty Leica magazine for reloading of Eastman Super XX 35 mm. film at very low cost. Sale! Loading with imported machine. Free from finger prints. Standard Photo Supply Co., 445 Nanking Road, telephone 92473. 11133

EXPORTER pays highest prices, cash/draft, for binoculars, 6/24-16/50, any makes. No brokers. Box 1748, NCDN. -2852

EXPORTER urgently wants cameras of any make. Payment in USA currency. Box 1569, NCDN -2561

Radios

WE hire, sell, buy, exchange and repair radios. Universal Radio Co., 280 Kiangse Road, telephone 11995. 11078

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of twenty dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.80.

FOREIGN engineer, designer, first class references, English, Chinese, open for engagement October 1. Box 1754, NCDN. -2862

QUALIFIED lady secretary stenographer (British nationality). Reliable, speedy. Capable voluminous work. Box 1697, NCDN. -2894

WELL-QUALIFIED Chinese lady (beginner) desires position as stenotypist. Moderate salary. Box 1752, NCDN. -2858

GENTLEMAN, British, with sound knowledge and experience accountancy, costing, statistics, office management, etc., willing to serve in Hongkong, Malaya, India. Moderate salary. Reply Box 1759, NCDN. -2874

CHINESE, many years in business and well experienced in salesmanship, travelling and advertising, seeks employment of good prospects and/or as import/export compradore. First class reference. Address Box 1731, NCDN. -2829

STENOGRAPHER, Chinese lady, beginner, seeks position, good qualifications and testimonials. Address Box 1743, NCDN. -2843

NEUTRAL pro-Allied gentleman over 30, fifteen years in China, accountant, correspondent, personality, experienced in salesmanship, perfect English, French, Chinese, Russian, some Japanese, wishes better position. Hard work and/or outport no objection. Box 1745, NCDN. -2847

LONG China experience, young foreigner, good appearance, mechanical engineer, organisator, office routine, speaks five languages including Chinese, seeks position of trust. Box 1756, NCDN. -2867

PUBLIC accountant-bookkeeper, undertakes to write up books and prepare balance sheets. Address Post Office Box 868. -2426

EXPERIENCED mechanical engineer for motor and steam engines open for engagement. Salary moderate. Best references. Box 1615, NCDN. -2880

YOUNG, experienced Eurasian girl, efficient and reliable, seeks position as stenotypist. Best references. Box 1701, NCDN. -2779

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper seeks whole or part-time job. Good references Available immediately. Reply Box 1706, NCDN. -2788

STENOTYPIST, experienced, Chinese, knowledge all phases office work, seeks position any capacity. Salary immaterial. Box 1707, NCDN. -2750

YOUNG Chinese, knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting, seeks any position after office hours. Box 1709, NCDN. -2799

YOUNG girl seeks position as stenotypist. Box 1700, NCDN. -2778

MRS STEWART recommends an intelligent stenographer, available immediately; speaks correct English; takes dictation 100 W.P.M.; Telephone 13750. 11081

Miscellaneous

RUSSIAN business lady wishes have tiffins from private American/English amily. Western district. Box 1750, NCDN. -2854

MAUSER bullets: the E-W brand of bullet-proof vests will stop the Mauser bullets. V stands for vest. The E-W vest is guaranteed bullet-proof. Telephone 22272. -1780

JAPANESE legal adviser offers his services to nationals (companies or individuals) of any country for the conduct of affairs and safeguard of interests. Secretary Terui, 673 Szechuen Road. Telephone 17289, 19351. -10933

RIPO Typewriters, 1817A Avenue Joffre, 679 Szechuen Road. All kinds of typewriters repaired, cleaned, hired, bought, sold. Telephone 76475. -1900

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, rented, repaired, rebuilt. Hermes dealers Bartlett Yung Co., 132 Kiangse, 11875. -1927

Lost

LOST in the vicinity of Tifeng/Great Western and Avenue Haig, wire-haired puppy (bitch) answers to the name of Skippy, (3½ months old). Reward offered. Address Box 1767, NCDN. 11124

Personal

POSY. Impossible to give details on paper. Please give address or telephone to Box 1757, NCDN. Will be confidential. -2868

FOREIGNER would be glad to hear from Chinese lady, grey dress, met in Jessfield Park last Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock. Please write to Box 1708, NCDN. -2794

Furnished Apartments

THREE-ROOMED furnished flat, frigidaire, kitchen. Telephone 78564, 9-12, 2-5. -2890

ONE-roomed furnished apartment, Seymour/Bubbling Well district. Telephone 61980, 6-8 p.m. -2897

ONE-roomed furnished south apartment, first floor modern villa, separate entrance from staircase, luxurious private bath, big garden-terrace, box-room, hot water, steamheating, own telephone, fully screened, best part Concession. To be taken over immediately. Box 1749, NCDN. -2853

Educational

WANTED: lessons in piano-accordion, experienced teacher only need apply to Box 1760, NCDN. -2875

MRS. Beesley gives individual lessons in Pitman's shorthand/touch typewriting. Rapid progress assured. Telephone 79687. -2876

EXPERIENCED teacher (German) efficient method, two lessons weekly, $20 monthly. Box 1713, NCDN. -2607

EXPERIENCED teacher gives English lessons. Box 1733, NCDN. -2872

MRS. Sabine Rapp gives singing lessons for beginners and advanced. Thorough instruction, individual method. 311 Yu Yuen Road, Room 3. Telephone 22762, 12-2 p.m. -2846

BRITON, former record holder stenography, opening classes shorthand, typing, beginners/advanced. Telephone 76205. -2884

FRENCH private lessons, grammar, conversation, literature, by experienced French lady teacher. Address Box 1664, NCDN. -2726

FRENCH lessons, speedy and excellent results assured. Fully qualified lady-teacher. Twice weekly at pupils' home. $70 monthly. Box 1290, NCDN. -2116

HELEN Duldner, piano teacher, former disciple of Prof. Lalewicz and Prof. Robert, Vienna, gives lessons. 175 Seymour Road, House 12. -2677

WANTED German lessons from English speaking lady. Box 1730, NCDN. -2028

MISS Moalem' School, 218 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Kindergarten, Primary Grades, Autumn term commences September 4. Telephone 14080. -2210

Chinese Servants

EXCELLENT cook-boy seeks position immediately. Holds A1 references. Honest. Address Box 1771, NCDN. -2891

COOK-BOY seeks job. Good and honest worker. Recommended by former employer. Box 1761, NCDN. 11120

THOROUGHLY recommend reliable couple: boy-cook and wash-amah (wife). Address Box 1737, NCDN. -2839

BABY-AMAH seeks position, very capable, knits very well. Telephone 34280 between 1 and 2 p.m. -2837

HIGHLY recommended first-class cook boy, wife wash amah, hardworking, moderate wages. Box 1734, NCDN. -2834

WANTED immediately, Chinese chauffeur, experienced and reliable and able to take care of motor-car. Address Box 1718, NCDN. -2820

WANTED, experienced No. 1 boy and cook or cook-boy, experienced American cooking, must be able to furnish satisfactory references. Address Box 1719, NCDN. -2820

GOOD cook-boy, wife wash-amah, courteous, clean, honest seeks position. Recommended. Address Box 1696, NCDN. -2778

34097 Reliance Employment Agency, 1062 Avenue Road. Trustworthy household servants only. Individual, quick service. -2680

72782 General Trading Company. Excellent cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, office-boys, coolies. Prompt service. -2391

Garages

WANTED garage for one or more cars, French Concession or Settlement. Telephone 19326 office hours. -2866

Rooms without Board

NICELY furnished large south room, all modern conveniences, in best apartment house, to let. Immediate occupation possible. 469 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 78. -2774

LARGE furnished south steamheated room, bathroom attached. Embankment Building. Single gentleman. Box 1751, NCDN. -2885

LARGE, furnished room in bungalow near Hongkew Park. Large verandah, garden, farm, near bus, quiet, country surroundings. Address Box 1741, NCDN. 11116

TO LET large room with verandah, facing south. Private bath attached. Use of kitchen if desired. Sayzoong district. Address Box 1727, NCDN. 11104

Rooms with Board

200 Chengtu Road. Immediately large south room, good food. Telephone 32916. -2871

PEKIN Apartments, 157 Peking Road. Large, south room, dressing-room, bathroom; full board. Telephone 16010. -2696

FURNISHED room with private bathroom. Full board. 14 Kelmscott Gardens, telephone 72385. -2844

COMFORTABLE bed-sitting room, south, for two persons, good food. 67 Route Vallon, corner Massenet. -2850

Offices, Shops, Godowns

WANTED, by large import/export firm, spacious office premises with telephone, comprising of eight-ten rooms in one or two floors, in central district. Willing to take over office furniture and equipments. Reply to Box 1715, NCDN. -2609

WANTED urgently, an office of about 250/400 sq. ft. with use of telephone. Reply to Post Office Box 1744. 11086

Animals

SIAMESE kittens for sale, nice specimens. Box 1769, NCDN. -2854

REGISTERED pedigree Alsatian young dogs and puppies for sale, von Rothaus strain. Telephone 33214 afternoon. -2797

More Classified Ads. Overleaf